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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVII NO. 61 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Serious Turn In Slovak Crisis

Task Before New Premier

RADICALS DEMAND INDEPENDENT STATE

Hitler's Call To Dismissed Premier And Its Sequel

PRAGUE, MARCH 13.

AN INDICATION THAT THE SITUATION HAS TAKEN A MORE SERIOUS TURN IS THAT DR. SIDOR, THE NEW SLOVAK PREMIER, HAS TEMPORARILY ABANDONED HIS PROJECTED TRIP TO PRAGUE, BECAUSE OF GROWING INTERNAL DIFFICULTIES.

Gulf Not Yet Bridged

IT IS RELIABLY LEARNED THAT M. MACHA, THE DEPOSED SLOVAK PROPAGANDA CHIEF, WAS TAKEN FROM PRISON TODAY FOR AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. SIDOR. THIS INTERVIEW FAILED TO PRODUCE ANY AGREEMENT FOR BRINGING THE SPLIT BETWEEN THE MODERATE AND RADICAL SLOVAKS.

Radicals Adamant

NEGOTIATIONS ARE EXPECTED TO CONTINUE THROUGHOUT THE DAY BUT IT IS REGARDED AS UNLIKELY THAT RADICALS WILL ABANDON THEIR DEMAND FOR AN INDEPENDENT SLOVAK STATE.

Tiso To Meet Hitler

DR. TISO, THE DISMISSED SLOVAK PRIME MINISTER LEFT BY TRAIN FOR BERLIN AT THE EXPRESS INVITATION OF HERR HITLER. THE JOURNEY IS BEING MADE WITH THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE CENTRAL AND SLOVAK GOVERNMENTS.—REUTER.

HITLER PLANNING DRAMATIC MOVE?

Several Injured In Bohemia-Moravia Border Clash

BERLIN, March 13.

Germany's next step in regard to the Czechoslovakian situation is likely to take the form of sharp, very sharp, diplomatic representations to Prague, Reuter understands.

The German Press has been instructed to concentrate on the arrest of Germans and threats to Germans and German property. There is an air of expectancy in official circles.

Unofficial circles are discussing whether Herr Hitler is not planning one of his swift dramatic moves as he did a year ago. German troops and party organisations are in movement in Austria but it is explained that this is only in preparation for Wednesday's big military parade at Vienna.

It is understood that the Prague Government are contemplating making a demarche to Berlin regarding the anti-Czech campaign of the Vienna broadcasting station and certain German newspapers.

BORDER INCIDENT

There was a serious incident this morning at Iglau on the border of Bohemia and Moravia. Germans gathered in front of the town hall and succeeded in hoisting the Swastika flag. Gendarmes intervened and three Czech gendarmes and two Germans were seriously injured and there were several other casualties.—Reuter.

GOERING SUMMONED TO BERLIN

BORDIGHERA, March 13.

Field Marshall Goering, who had been on holiday in Italy, left unexpectedly for Berlin by train this afternoon.—Reuter.

Hitler Cancels Visit To Vienna

BERLIN, March 13.

Herr Hitler did not leave for Vienna as expected for the Anschluss celebrations and it is believed in political circles that his change of plans is connected with events in Slovakia.—Reuter.

Reconstruction Of Prague Govt.?

PRAGUE, March 13

It is understood there will be a partial reconstruction of Central Government in the next few hours.—Reuter.

German Minority Becomes Active

PRAGUE, March 13.

Since early this morning supervision has been established on bridges over the Danube though traffic has not been stopped.

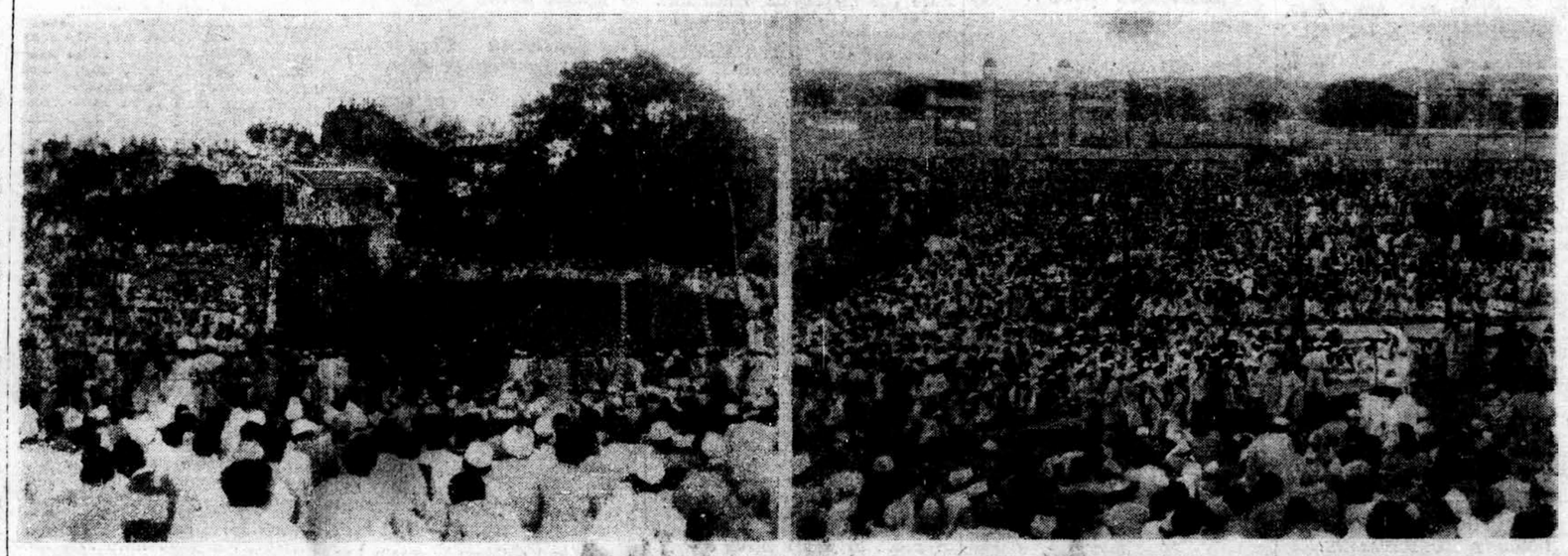
Meanwhile, German minority in Slovakia has become increasingly active.—Reuter.

Outwardly Calm, Says Chamberlain

LONDON, March 13.

Making a statement on the situation in Czechoslovakia in the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain declared that according to his reports only minor incidents occurred at Bratislava in the last few days and the situation there appeared to be outwardly calm.—Reuter.

Where India's Masses Formulated National Demand



(Left) A view of the Dais when Maulana Abul Kalam Azad presided over the open Session of the Congress on Friday at Tripuri.
(Right) A view of the huge crowds at the open Session of the Congress on Friday.

Chinese Launch Offensive

Evacuation Plans Ready: Situation In Chungking

CHUNGKING, March 13.

The Chinese forces have launched a three-column counter-offensive in West Shansi Province. The Japanese aerial bombing campaign continues. Japanese aeroplanes intensively bombed Loyang, dropping over 80 bombs on the business quarters causing over 50 casualties. Thirty-six bombers raided the cities in Shensi.

EVACUATION PLANS

Plans for dispersing the population of Chungking as a precaution in case of air raids are proceeding. The Ministries of Education and Political Affairs are to be moved outside the city and seventy steamers are being concentrated for the evacuation of civilians.—Reuter.

PEASANTS' DEMANDS GRANTED

Chief's Announcement At Villagers' Gathering

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, March 13.

More than 400 Vishalgad farmers from Mahagaon and adjacent villages led by Mr. Vithalrao Mahagaonkar and others marched again this morning to Vishalgad Palace and submitted their ten demands to the chief for immediate consideration. Shrimant Babasaheb Pantapratinidhi, the Yuvaraja of Vishalgad, accompanied by Raosaheb Joshi, Secretary, and Raosaheb Khandekar, Karbhari, welcomed all the peasants and to'd them that there was no necessity of again taking this trouble, as he had already given them a satisfactory reply last Thursday.

DEMAND GRANTED

Then Shrimant Babasaheb took each of their demands by turn and satisfied them by a very generous announcement, which declared uniform cut of one anna i the Rupee to all landholders in Mahagaon, Prohibition of forced labour, introduction of Debt Conciliation Act, postponement of payment of land-tax till the end of March and permission to cut Aina trees in their lands without fees.

The peasants expressed satisfaction. They were given a sumptuous dinner before they left the Palace for their villages. Shrimant Abasaheb and Babasaheb Pantpratinidhi appeared in the porch and they received a spontaneous homage from the gathering.

SUBSIDY FOR ITALIAN SHIPPING

ROME, March 13

"The subsidy to Italian shipping lines to South Africa, recently discontinued by the Union Government, will, not be shouldered by Italy": it is announced today.

The Italian express liner service to South Africa, therefore, ends on March 30.—Reuter.

CAIRO, March 12.

In table tennis women's singles final: M. Depetrisova (Czechoslovakia) beat T. Pritzi Holder (Germany) 21|12, 17|21, 16|21, 21|19 and 21|8.—Reuter.

ON EVE OF MEETING MAHATMA:

Viceroy Does A Little Plain-Speaking

Refers To "Vulnerability Of Durbars"

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, March 13.

A sensation has been caused in Princely circles by the Viceroy's plain-speaking at the Princes Chamber to-day.

This is the first time the Viceroy, instead of merely exchanging compliments or repeating platitudes, told the Princes what they were expected to do. The speech, though it was couched in courteous and dignified language, read more like a charge-sheet against the Princes than anything in the nature of compliments.

It may be mentioned that the Princes listened to the address in stony silence and cheered the Viceroy only twice—once when he said no pressure would be brought to bear on them by Paramount Power in respect of constitutional reforms and next when he declared the Paramount Power stood ready to support the Princes in the fulfilment of their treaty obligations. This itself the direction in which the mind of the Princes was moving.

POSERS FOR PRINCES

Many points—big and small—were stressed by Viceroy in his speech to-day. Were there not States which did not even publish administration reports? Wasn't it a fact that the absentee Ruler, like the absentee landlord represented a condition of affairs that has never easily admitted of justification? Did all classes of subjects get fair share in the benefits of his rule and did the Ruler see that he didn't take the larger proportion of revenue of the State for his own expenditure? Was there personal touch between the Ruler and his people? Did they watch for and remedy legitimate grievances and ensure personal interest to prevent undue exactions and provide effective machinery for complaints to reach, the Durbar?

The Viceroy spoke guardedly about constitutional reforms but it was plain from his speech that he wanted them to go forward in order to assure the peoples that "their wants, their difficulties, their representations will receive the fullest attention and the fullest sympathy."

NEED FOR UNITY EMPHASIZED

Two noteworthy points in the Viceroy's speech which have attracted attention here are need for the smaller States to combine immediately for administrative purposes and also his emphatic declaration that the Princes should sink differences and stand together for good of the States.

"Can it honestly be said," asked the Viceroy "that much has been achieved in pursuance of that advice?"

SOBERING EFFECT

These are main lines on which Assembly circles are interpreting the Viceroy's speech and waiting to see how Princes are going to react to it. There are already signs to show that the Viceroy's outspokenness has had a sobering effect on some reactionary groups working among the Princes.

SUBHAS LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA

VISHNU DUTT NAGAR, March 13.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is feeling a little better to-day. His temperature was 101.4 at 9 this morning.

Mr. Bose left for Calcutta this afternoon. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai left for Delhi this morning. Maulana Azad and Pandit Nehru are leaving for Allahabad this evening.

To Detrain At Wayside Station

CALCUTTA, March 13.

With a view to avoiding rush or any strain consequent on possible demonstration on the present state of health of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, arrangements are being made to detrain the Congress President at a wayside station before the Bombay Mail reaches Howrah to-morrow morning.—A. P.

COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FORMED

Princes Chamber Decision

NEW DELHI, March 13.

Forty-six princes attended the meeting of the Chamber of Princes held at the Princes Sector this morning, His Excellency the Crown Representative presiding.

A resolution moved by the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar regarding the proposed scheme for reorganising the Chamber was adopted, with an amendment by the Maharaja of Patiala to the effect that instead of two representatives the Punjab States should have three. The resolution sought to take in more representatives from States, they being represented according to their status or population.

COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS

A Committee of Ministers shall be constituted by the Chamber consisting of 33 to 35 members.

The Chamber also adopted resolution condoling the death of the Maharaja of Patiala, the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharaja of Alwar, the Maharaja of Dewas, the Maharaja of Kishangarh and the Raja of Sawantwadi.

The meeting was adjourned till to-morrow morning.—United Press.

Mahatma For Delhi

RAJKOT THAKORE'S VISIT: ASSURANCE TO GIRASIAS

RAJKOT, March 13.

Mahatma Gandhi left this evening for Delhi to meet H. E. the Vicercy in connection with Rajkot affairs.

THAKORE'S VISIT

At about 6-30 p.m. after Gandhiji had broken his silence the Thakore Saheb, accompanied by Mr. Virawalla, paid a visit to Gandhiji at the Rashtriya Shala and stayed with him for about 20 minutes.

Large crowds of people lined the entire route to the station and cheered lustily as Mahatma Gandhi proceeded to the station. Agency mounted and foot police were posted all along the route to control the crowd.

Gandhiji looked quite fit and cheerful as he got into the third class compartment reserved for him and bid farewell to his friends.

Gandhiji is expected to return to Rajkot on March 20.

Mahatmaji heard Junagadh and Vithalgadh grievances from respective deputations.

ASSURANCE TO GIRASIAS

Earlier Gandhiji received a deputation of Girasias and it is stated that he promised to include necessary safeguards for them in any future reforms in Rajkot.

GIRASIAS ORGANISE

The Girasias from Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar met in Conference to-day, under the presidentship of the Thakore Saheb of Sanand.

The Thakore Saheb of Sanand, in his address dwelt on the need for the organisation of a volunteer corps and removal of some of the social evils amongst them and urged them to march with the times and make common cause with the whole nation in service to the country at large.

Earlier on Sunday a huge procession of 20,000 Bhayats of Gujarat, Kathiawad and Cutch moved through the city with swords and Keshri safas on heads with Rajkot State band. Prince Pradhmunsinhji and some State officials were present.

SIR C. P. DECLINES BRIEF

In Rajkot Thakore's Case In Federal Court

BOMBAY, Monday.

It is understood that H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Rajkot had asked for the services of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar to represent his cause before the Chief Justice in India in connection with the recent developments in Rajkot but Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar has had to decline the offer by reason of his not being in active practice just now, and by reason of his administrative connection with States' problems which preclude him from functioning as an advocate.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH

RAJKOT, March 13.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta and other Doctors examined Mahatma Gandhi to-day and found him recovering from yesterday's set-back. His general condition is satisfactory.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta requests the public to spare Mahatma Gandhi any strain. He also appeals to the public to refrain from disturbing Mahatma Gandhi during his journey to Delhi by making demonstrations at the stations on the route.—A. P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary to a newly formed All-India business organization. The qualifications required are a good education, business experience, and preferably some knowledge of the law and journalism. Candidates, who should be between 30 and 35 years of age, must be men of good address and initiative. The salary offered is from Rs. 500 p.m. to Rs. 800 p.m. according to qualifications. Applications, which should be in the candidate's own hand-writing, should be addressed with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1000, "Bombay Chronicle".

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NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 17th March to 1st April, 1939, both days inclusive.

(10763)

G.I.P. RY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of ferrous turnings scrap available for disposal from time to time at the Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Bombay and/or Stores Depot, Matunga, during the period of one year commencing from 1-4-1939. Price per copy of tender form Rs. 2 which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, Postal Orders and Postage Stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 28th March 1939 at 3 P.M. (S.T.)

(10764)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

HYDRAULIC ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 275 for the Supply of 8 electrically operated and 4 spring operated Burst Alarms, are invited and will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 6th day of April, 1939.

Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Burst Alarms" and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

Forms of tenders, specifications, etc. will be issued on payment of Re. 1 to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

E. A. NADIRSHAH,
Hydraulic Engineer.

Hydraulic Engineer's Office,
Improvement Trust Building,
Napier Road, Fort,
Bombay, 11th March, 1939.

(10784)

THE JAMSETJEE NESSERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Institute will be held on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1939, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the CURRIMBHOY HOUSE, Murzban Road, Fort, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Committee's Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year 1938.
2. To elect six members of the Managing Committee in accordance with the returns of the voting papers for the current year.
3. To appoint two Auditors for 1939.

And to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman, or as may be duly proposed by any member in writing to the Hon. Secretary four clear days before the Meeting.

SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 10th March, 1939.

(10783)

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EDWARD SMALL, presents
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India's Newest Prize-Star
RENUKA DEVI
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P. JAIRAJ
Meera, Mayadevi, M. Nazir, P. F. Pithawala, Gyanchandra Rama Shukul, V. H. Desai.
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News From America

Roosevelt Warns Dictators

Renewed Efforts To Stop Arms Being Sent To Japan

(Through News Press Service)

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail.)

President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued a stern warning to European autocracies to keep hands off the three Americas in a brief radio speech (Feb. 18) before embarking on the cruiser Houston for a vacation in the Caribbean Sea. The President declared, in part:

"We say to all the world that in the Western Hemisphere—in the three Americas—the institutions of democracy—government with the consent of the governed—must and shall be maintained."

Hitting out directly at Germany, Italy, and Japan, the President added:

"We propose to heed the ancient Scriptural admonition not to move our neighbours' landmarks, not to encroach on his metes and bounds."

"We seek no territorial expansion," President Roosevelt said. "We are not covetous of our neighbours' goods; we shall cooperate in every proposal honestly put forward to limit armaments; we abhor the appeal to physical force except to repulse aggression." Then the President announced his challenge to the aggressive dictatorships of Europe.

This address was directed to the Pan-American Hernando de Soto Exposition at Tampa, Florida. In another brief address to the San Francisco Exposition, in which eleven nations are participating, President Roosevelt again slapped aggressor nations. Referring to Treasure Island in San Francisco harbour, which was created by man, the President termed it "America's newest insular possession. It is an outstanding example of territorial extension without aggression."

"Many times, in the elaboration of what I have called the good neighbour policy, I have stressed the point that the maintenance of peace in the Western Hemisphere must be the first concern of all Americans-North Americans, South Americans and Central Americans—for nothing is more true than that we, here in the New World, carry the hopes of millions in less fortunate lands. By setting an example of international solidarity, co-operation, mutual trust and mutual helpfulness, we may keep faith alive in the hearts of anxious and troubled humanity and, at the same time, lift democracy high above the ugly truculence of autocracy."

King's Secretary Arrives To Arrange Royal Trip

The undersecretary to King George VI of England, Alan Frederick Lascelles, arrived here on February 23 and left directly for Washington where he is expected to complete arrangements for the visit to the United States in June of the King and Queen. It has been learned that the 32,000-ton battle cruiser, H.M.S. Repulse, is being prepared for the forthcoming Royal visit. Ten extra cabins are being built to accommodate members of the royal staff.

The royal itinerary, as yet unannounced, is expected to include a tour of the Dominion of Canada, a visit with the President of the United States, and a tour of the World's Fair.

U. S. A. May Admit 20,000 Children From German Reich

Under a bill introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner, 20,000 children whose parents are being persecuted for religious or political reasons in the German Reich would be permitted to enter the United States during 1939 and 1940.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, has come out in support of the measure. "It seems to me to be a wise way to do a humanitarian thing," she told a recent press conference. "England, France, and the Scandinavian countries are taking their share of these children and I think we should," she added.

The bill affects children fourteen years of age or younger. Because of this feature organized labour supports the measure since no danger of burdening the labour market is seen. No Federal appropriation is requested in the bill, it being stipulated that adequate guarantees be made for the support and maintenance of refugee children with people of their own faith-Jewish, Protestant or Catholic.

There has been no opposition voiced against the measure and its early adoption is foreseen.

U. S. Frowns On Arms Parley At This Time

Secretary of State Cordell Hull is opposed to the idea of having the United States take the initiative in calling a disarmament conference at the present time because of the chaotic international situation. The Secretary made known his position in a letter to Congressman Ludlow, adding that the Administration stands ready to consider such an action should "reasonable prospects of success" appear.

"In the mean time," the Secretary wrote, "in a world in which other nations are undertaking huge and excessive armament programmes, I agree with you that it becomes incumbent upon this government to carry out its responsibilities for the protection of the American nation by making certain of the adequacy of its defense."

Pan-American Conference In Uruguay

The International Congress, of American Democracies will hold a Pan-American conference in Montevideo, Uruguay, which will last for ten days, from March 20 to 30.

It has been announced that Miss Kathryn Lewis, daughter of John L. Lewis, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, will be a delegate, representing the Nonpartisan Labour League of the United States. Miss Lewis was a delegate to the recent Pan-American conference in Lima, Peru, where a strong stand had been taken against Fascist penetration of South America.

Third Wheat Shipment Sent To Spain

George MacDonald, chairman of the Committee for Impartial Civilian Relief in Spain, announced that a shipment of 72,000 bushels of wheat for the relief of women and children in Spain has been sent to Havre, France, to representatives of the American Friends Service Committee. This is the third shipment, Mr. Macdonald said. The wheat is part of a 3,000,000-bushel gift of the United States Government made available through the American Red Cross for distribution in Spain.

Dewey Leads As Republican Choice

Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York, is the leading choice for President according to the latest survey made by The American Institute of Public Opinion. A cross-section of Republican voters was asked: "Who would you like to see as the Republican candidate for President in 1940?" Mr. Dewey polled 27 per cent. Other choices and their percentages were Senator Arthur Vandenburg, 21 per cent; Senator Robert A. Taft, 16 per cent; Alfred Landon, candidate in 1936, 7 per cent; Senator William E. Borah, 4 per cent; former President Herbert Hoover, 4 per cent; and Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mayor of New York, 4 per cent. A recent survey by the magazine Fortune also showed Mr. Dewey as a favourite among rank and file Republican voters.

Ancient Plagues Still Found In America

Reports from the United States Public Health Service indicate that two mediaeval diseases, bubonic plague and typhus fever, still threaten the health of the American people. Either or both diseases may break out suddenly in a city or town and spread rapidly from small field animals to house rats and thence to humans. Bubonic plague germs have been spreading eastward since the 1906 outbreak in San Francisco when rats from a plague-infested ship mingled with wharf rats which transferred the disease to other rodents, presumably through fleas. Typhus fever is also moving eastward, the Public Health Service reports. Each year occurrences are recorded which have given rise to the eastward-moving disease theory.

Germin Reich Seals: Barter Deal With W. S. Farmers

The United States Government, through Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has announced there will be no objection raised to the huge barter deal contemplated between Germany and American farmers provided it does not interfere with the trade agreements programme.

Dr. Wilhelm Tannenberg, First Secretary of the German Embassy, and Dr. Horst Fricke, German Commercial Attache in Chicago, have confirmed the fact that negotiations are under way whereby Germany would ship farm machinery, poultry netting and barbed wire in exchange for wheat and lard from Mid-Western farms and packers' co-operative organizations.

Although pure barter deals have been attempted by California fruit growers and Virginia apple growers in exchange for German fertilizer, present negotiations are reported to involve the greatest amounts to date. For example, it is reported that the lard Germany is willing to take is worth close to dols. 28,000,000 at current prices.

It is recalled here that Hjalmar Schacht, former President of the German Reichsbank, had condemned this type of trade as barbarous. Mr. Hull's personal view is that it is mediaeval.

Another barter deal is reported between the Reich and Mexico involving a large part of the present Mexican cotton crop. Normally Mexico produces 290,000 bales, of which approximately 200,000 are used for domestic purposes. Reports have it that a Texas firm has offered dols. 3,000,000 credit to the Mexican Government in behalf of "foreign interests."

Mexico To Expropriate British Property

Following its expropriation of 50,000 acres of land owned by the United Sugar Company, an American firm, on Feoruary 13, Mexico is preparing to take over the British-owned Veracruz Terminal Company, it has been learned here from authoritative sources. The British properties include docks, warehouses, railway station, and freight-loading spurs.

Strengthened Neutrality Act?

The possibility that America will soon have a strengthened neutrality act giving the President the power to distinguish between treaty-breaking and peaceful nations looms large on the political horizon here.

A bill to this effect, comprising two amendments to the present neutrality act which has drawn the fire of progressives in Congress and throughout the country because of its unjust application in the Spanish civil war, has been introduced into the Senate by Senator Elbert D. Thomas.

Under the amended law the President could name an aggressor nation and permit this nation to render aid to the victim of the aggression. This power, however, is restricted to those instances where the United States is signatory to a treaty to which any State engaged in war is a party. Under this provision the United States could come to assistance of China, furnishing her material aid in her fight against Japan, which is held by the State Department as a violator of two treaties with this country, the Nine-Power Pact and the Kellogg-Briand treaty outlawing war.

Efforts To Curbs War Aid To Japan

The newly-formed American Committee for Non-Participation in Japanese Aggression has announced that Jonathan Daniels, newspaper publisher and son of the American Ambassador to Mexico, has acccepted honorary vice-chairmanship of the Committee.

The group is seeking legislation which would end shipment of war materials to Japan from the United States.

Members of the committee include former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson; Miss E. Ellen, Auchincloss, former American Secretary, Chinese Mass Education Movement; Dr. Edward H. Hume, Director, Christian Medical Council for Overseas Work; Philip J. Jaffe, Managing Editor, Amerasia; Roger S. Greene, former American Consul-General at Hankow.—News Press Service.

TAPTI VALLEY RLY. COMPANY

Increased Earnings Due To Haripura Congress

The 44th ordinary general meeting of the Tapti Valley Railway Company was held at the office of Killick Nixon and Company on Monday. Mr. F. F. Stileman, Ex-officio Director and Chairman, was in the chair.

A dividend for the second half-year ending December 31 at the rate of 9 per cent per annum (making 8 per cent for the year) payable less income tax and a bonus of Rs. 1,000 to the Company's staff were declared.

The Chairman in the course of his speech referred to the increase in the Gaulia Maharaj pilgrim traffic for Nandurbar which had partially contributed to the satisfactory figures, but the improved results, he pointed out, were mainly due to the exceptional traffic in connection with the Indian National Congress which was held at Haripura, near Madhi, in February 1938.

The Chairman, then, referred to road competition and the decline of goods traffic in oil seeds

South African Letter

"SEGREGATION BILL" TO BE RESISTED

Union Govt.'s Challenge To South African Indians

(From Our Own Correspondent).

JOHANNESBURG: (By Mail).

The settled fact hovering over all the other issues is the challenge thrown by the Union Government to the Indians in S. Africa in particular and the Indian nation at large. This was evident from the way in which the South African Indian Congress deputation was received by Mr. Stuttaford, the Minister of the Interior, and was examined on the issue of "Servitude Bill", incorporating the Segregation clause. We are glad to note that the Indian delegates came out triumphant from the ordeal, and the leader said in no uncertain terms that they would resist the segregation Bill most resolutely.

The mass meetings are held at important centres to protest against the Government insult and it is expected that a self-respecting stand will be eventually taken to accept the challenge thrown by the Government.

SWALLOWING HUMILIATION

It is expected that the Conference of the South African Indian Congress will be held shortly, and it will be decided thereat to send the delegation to India to rouse public opinion against the inhuman treatment of the Union Government and seek guidance of the Indian leaders on the future struggle in South Africa. One important fact emerges out of the dark horizon in S. Africa is that the Indian nationals in this country shall have to resort to passive resistance if they have to live in this country. If humiliations are swallowed up one after the other as has been the case to-day through weak leadership, the time will not be distant when the episode of the Orange Free State (a province of the Union of S. Africa) will be repeated. In this province the Indians were flung out in 24 hours. The Indians in South Africa shall have to reside in segregated townships and trade among themselves and ruin themselves morally and economically. Those who are entirely dependent on the European custom, and it is a very considerable number, shall have no course left but to quit the country lock, stock and barrel.

The European temperament has become irreconcilable and the anti-Indian forces have been let loose throughout the country colour prejudice has run amuck and it is claiming more and more victims to offer at the altar of the Goddess of Whitemanism. The Union Government, although strong numerically, is feeble to face the whirlwind of colour-mindedness. It is frightened to take up cudgels on behalf of the downtrodden Indians in this country. The Government is not in a mood to listen to the arguments of justice, fairplay and pledges given preciously to India and the Indians in this country. It is determined to keep the Indian in his "proper place", i.e., in the ghettoes by a special system of strong Nazi rule. It is upto India to save her nationals from this humiliation.

PREPARING GROUND

Swami Bhawani Dayal, the President of the Natal Indian Congress who has suffered for the national cause both in India and South Africa has already sailed for India to prepare the ground beforehand. We expect that India will listen to the call of help with sympathetic ears and rise to occasion to save firstly her own prestige and secondly the interests of the Indian nationals settled in S. Africa.

Blind Relief Association

The Blind Relief Association has presented its report for the year 1937.

By organised and systematic relief by regularly sending out field workers to the very huts in the villages and helping our poor helpless mothers and sisters, this Association renders such medical and surgical help as would other will be entirely beyond their reach.

The Association provides, free of charge, to the poor, spectacles, when prescribed by a medical man. All that is needed is to satisfy the Hon. Secretary that the applicant is too poor to purchase them.

The Managing Committee of the Association appeal to trading firms, Associations in Bombay and elsewhere, Clubs and lodges for help. They will be very grateful if these could see their way to put the Association on their list of charities and promise them yearly subscriptions.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Seventeen persons alleged to be gamblers, were arrested by the city police last night in different parts of the city on a charge of sutta gambling.

All the accused persons were placed before Mr. W. K. Mankar, Presidency, Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, today, and were ordered to be released on bail.

An advocate of Bombay went to the Victoria Gardens along with his two daughters aged about 14 and 12, yesterday afternoon. When the girls were looking in the water-pond, a young man came close behind the girls and is alleged to have put his hand on her right thigh. The girl looked through the corner of her eye and noticed what the accused was doing. She then felt the hand being pushed forward. She then turned round and hit-high on the head with her umbrella.

The girls' father took the accused to the Byculla Police, where he was arrested on a charge of assault—or using criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.

Dinmohamed Hussein was placed before Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, this morning, at Mazagaon Court, and remanded into Police custody.

After about two months' stay in the home of a wealthy Jain merchant, who adopted a Jain boy, the boy is said to have deserted him and left Bombay.

Anxious inquiries were made after the missing boy, who was ultimately traced in North India, in the company of his father and brother. All the three were arrested by the police on a complaint lodged by the Jain merchant

The police, in asking for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that the complainant, being childless, wished to adopt the boy when he heard that because of his financial difficulties, the boy's father could not bring him up decently and that he was prepared to give him to a good man for adoption. The complainant had negotiations with the man in question and, after the deed of adoption of the boy was signed, the boy was taken charge of by the complainant, and was brought to Bombay.

In December last, the boy was found missing, and a complaint was lodged with the police. The boy, his father and brother were arrested. They were brought to Bombay this morning.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be releasd on bail.

Charge Of Attempted Murder

Ramchandra Krishnaji, who was arrested by the Gamdevi Police on a charge of attempted murder under section 307 I.P.C., was released on a bail of Rs. 2,000 with one surety in like amount (750 to be deposited by the surety) at the Girgaum Court, today.

The accused, it appears, had handed over Rs. 35,000 to his father-in-law and had asked him to induce his wife to come and live with him. On the 12th morning the accused went to the father-in-law's house and demanded the return of the money as his wife would not live with him. This was refused because the father-in-law said the money belonged to the wife.

He is alleged to have inflicted severe injuries with a clasp knife on the father-in-law.

The victim is detained in the J. J. Hospital where his dying deposition has been recorded.

Charge Of Assault

Abdur Razak Noorkhan and two others were arrested by the Pydhonie Police last night, on a charge of assaulting a Chief Inspector of Buses in the B. E. S. T. Co., while on his inspection rounds near Pydhonie Junction.

The accused were put up before the Magistrate, at Mazagaon Court, to-day, and were remanded into Police custody.

The Bombay Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death, to-day, at the inquest on Kashiram Ravji Rane (40) who lived at Darukhana in Mussabhai's Iron Shop. He died of injuries in the J. J. Hospital on March 6, due to a fall from a ladder, while working in his shop.

Death Due To Heart Failure

That death was caused by heart failure due to thrombosis (natural cause), was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's Jury at the inquest on William Netto (65), residing at Adelphi Chambers, Clare Road, off Byculla, who died on Friday last in his residence.

It was stated by the deceased's son that a man, named Gulam Mohiddin Hazari, lived next door. On the 10th March at about 3-15 p.m. witness was cleaning his dog in his room. Gulam Mohiddin's wife swept some rubbish in front of the witness' room, had a quarrel with her. In the mean time Gulam Mohiddin called the witness some vulgar names, and rushed at him with a stick in his hand. Witness' father came out of his room and remonstrated with the man Gulam Mohiddin. Gulam Mohiddin is alleged to have given him a push, with the result that he fell down on the top of a chair and expired shortly after.

ACCIDENT VERDICT ON RAILWAY EMPLOYEE

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Bombay Coroner's jury, to-day, at the inquest on Jagan Sheetal (28), who died of injuries in the G. I. P. Railway Hospital.

It appears that the deceased was under treatment in the Hospital for injuries to his feet accidentally caused by a train in the Kurla yard of the G. I. P. Railway while he was walking along the lines in the course of his duties.

Deputation Of Bakers To Wait On Parliamentary Secretary

The Secretary Bombay Bakers' Association writes:—

The attempt on the part of the Government of Bombay, as early as last year, to impose the rigorous provisions of the Factory Act to the bakeries of Bombay City has aroused the bakers of Bombay to activity. The bakers of Bombay, who are essentially conducting the bakery business, on a small-scale business basis, are alarmed at this gloomy prospect and have begun to agitate over the matter. An Association called the Bombay Baker's Association was duly registered, and by submitting monster memorials and due representation to the Government the Association is striving hard to get the bakeries exempted from the imposition of the Factory Act. The Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister of Bombay has already expressed his willingness to receive a deputation of Bakers of Bombay.

DEPUTATION APPOINTED.

In this connection an extraordinary meeting of the Bakers' Association held in the Association Office premises recorded its heartfelt thanks to Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister of Bombay and authorised a deputation to wait on the Parliamentary Secretary to the Government of Bombay on a date to be fixed by him and to speak in the name of the Bakers of Bombay and urge on the Government the extreme necessity of exempting the bakeries from the application of the said Factory Act.

Matunga Premier School

The prize distribution gathering of Matunga Premier School (for Boys and Girls) was held on Wednesday at Nappoo Hall, Matunga, under the presidentship of Sjt. Seth Ramji Ravji Sojpal.

An interesting programme, consisting of Prayer, Ras, Garba, Dances, by the girls was gone through.

In the middle of the programme, Mr. N. V. Desai, the Principal of the School read the report of the school. There were 700 students in the school. The school was recognised by the Schools' Committee, Bombay Municipality as well as by the Educational Department. The Montessory Class was well equipped with teaching materials. Physical instruction was compulsory. The school was well equipped with Laboratory and Library, Debating Society, Manuscript Magazines, cricket and indoor games had their places in the school activities. The students were sent for Government Drawing Examination.

The president Sjt. Seth Ramji Ravji Sojpal said that he was extremely pleased to see the programme of the school which reflected credit on the management of the school.

The president distributed prizes to the successful students at the sports and to those who had stood first and second at the last annual examination. Good conduct medals were also given to Miss Pramila Maheshwari and Master Navnit Seth.

The gathering terminated late at night after the remaining programme was gone through.

A party to bid farewell to Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar (3rd from right), as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, was held in the Department of Technology on Thursday last.

Mr. Peter Robert Winkler (left) and Mr. Franz Dietl, two German students from the Academy of Arts, Munich, are now in Bombay, on a study tour, after having travelled through Western and Central Asia.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6-15 p.m

BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR

Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 a.m.

LITERACY DRIVE IN CITY

500 Centres To Liquidate Illeteracy: Miss Gokhale's Suggestion

Under the auspices of the Swastik League Miss Godaveri Gokhale spoke on Literacy campaign, on Sunday evening at Swastik Mandir, when Pramilabai Jayakar presided.

In the course of her lecture, she stated that a Literacy Campaign Committee was appointed, and it has decided to carry on a literacy campaign in the city and suburbs of Bombay. Also it had decided to begin its work for liquidating illiteracy by starting 500 literacy centres. Referring to the period and the location of the Centres, she said that one month's time would be required to teach one to read and write, and the classes would be held in verandahs or in the open spaces.

Next she spoke about teachers and their training as to how they should approach adult students. A Ward Committee, she added would also be appointed to organise and supervise the Centres in different wards.

Continuing she pointed out the necessity of securing financial help from the Government and the public.

CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT IN LITERACY

Bristling with constructive suggestions of a practical character which is in the aggregate a splendid co-operative effort in literacy form, Miss Gokhale finally proposed giving a shield to an institution which would send forth the highest number of volunteers in proportion to their number, as a prize Having for its aim the survey of India's natural resources, village by village, district by district, province by province, the suggestion she hoped to evoke a resonant note in India and bring about vigorous political and educative activity on a national scale.

Another prize was proposed to be awarded to that institution which would collect the highest amount of subscription. A volunteers committee would be started under the chairmanship of Prof. V. G. Rao.

Concluding she said that they would all be united in their desire to see the real heritage of their land be saved from neglect and corruption, thus serving the highest interest of the people and the nation by launching right earnestly this Literacy Campaign.

PROPOSED PARSI TOWER OF SILENCE AT BANGALORE

Special Train To Leave V. T. Station On April 6

Mr. Pestonji Jamsetji Unwala, Hon. Secretary, Bangalore Parsi Tower of Silence Committee, writes from Parsi Agiari, Bangalore:

"It has been decided to erect a Parsi Tower of Silence at Bangalore, to supply a long-felt want of Parsi residents of Bangalore, Mysore and adjoining districts. The initial ceremony called the "tanoe-purvoo" will be performed on 9th April next (Sunday) during the Easter holidays, after which the work of construction of the Tower will be proceeded with, according to the strict rites and rituals and the times laid down in Zoroastrian scriptures.

It is considered a very "pious and dutiful" action on the part of Zoroastrians to attend such a ceremony which takes place very rarely. Therefore a large number of Zoroastrians, particularly from Bombay, Surat, Navsari and other cities in Gujarat, will go to the famous city of Mysore State. To give them an opportunity of participating in the function arrangements are made by the Committee to run a special train through the Agency of Messrs. Jinnah and Co. of Bombay. It will start from Bombay (V. T. Station) on 6th April at night, and reach the destination the next day. The return journey will be made on 9th idem. after the ceremony is over. To enable a large number of persons to avail themselves of this unique opportunity reduced rates for all the three classes are kept. For third class passengers a fee of Rs. 37 is fixed which besides covering the trainfare for both journeys includes food changes residence in the train, and conveyance charges for the place of the Tower on 9th April. Booking will be available upto 15th March (Wednesday) only, after which those who intend to visit the place can put up at local hotels or guest houses."

The first stage of the ceremony will be reached on Sunday next (19th instant) when the 'axing' (i.e. the digging of ground) ceremony will be performed, after first going through the Jashan and other ceremonies by priests, at the selected site."

In this connection Mr. D. Cowasji, an active member of the Bangalore Parsi Anjuman reminds his co-religionists that under no circumstances tickets will be available after March 15th.

GOA CONGRESS' CALL TO GOANS

"Join Congress And Fight For Your Birth Rights"

The Secretary of the Goa Congives has issued the following appeal to all Goans:

This is the age of nationalism and it is highly gratifying to note that our people have also begun to think in terms of nationalism The determination of the people of Goa to be the sole masters of their land, is an welcome indication of the changed times.

Friends, we appeal to you, to join the Goa Congress which is planning a peaceful and legitimate struggle for our inalienable rights and privileges. Freedom is our birth right and in claiming it we have God Himself on our side. Those wishing to join the Congress requested to communicate with the Secretary, The Goa Congress, Bombay Mututal Building.

KARNATAK COLLEGE SCIENCE EXHIBITION

Mr. A. C. Farran, President and Mr. V. M. Dixit, Chairman, of the Karnatak College Science Association, Dharwar, write:—

The Science Exhibition recently held at the Karnatak College, Dharwar was a grand success. Over six thousand people including students, guardians, teachers and the citizens of Dharwar belonging to all classes and creeds visited the Exhibition. They went back with wonder in their eyes, smiles on their faces and satisfaction in their hearts.

The response was so enthusiastic that in spite of our running the show for four days there remains a large number of persons who could not see it for some reason or other and who were disappointed when they found that we could not extend the period owing to unavoidable difficulties. We are very sorry for this disappointment and we assure the public that next time when we arrange an Exhibition of this type we shall give our most careful attention to this as well as some other deficiencies which crept into our management through oversight.

We take this opportunity to express our thanks to all persons and institutions including the newspapers who evinced a keen interest in our enterprise and gave us their hearty co-operation in every possible way to make it a success. It is through their sincere efforts indeed that we are able to make a substantial contribution to the Poor Boys' Fund of this College after meeting all the expenses incurred on account of the Exhibition.

"BHAGAVAT GITA"

"Free gift by Tata Indian Science Institute: The Song Celestial, the Golden book of India—Srimat Bhagavat Gita, in simple English will be sent free of charge for a short period only to those who send us one-anna stamp to cover postage. Apply for copies to Prof. P. Venkatarao, Secretary: Tata Indian Science Institute, Vizianagram City, B. N.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc|s)

8 a.m. Records. 12-30 p.m. Avinash A. Vyas. 12-40 Mammu Khan, Thumri Bhairvin on Sarangi. 12-50 N. Akkalkotkar. 1 Market rates. 1-10 Ladio Ploglam. 1-20 Styles Alike. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Brij ki Hori, musical play. 3-45 Musical Medley. 6 Master Shridhar. 6-10 Gujarati Poems. 6-20 Shamsuddin. 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 H. Khan Mastana. 8 Wit and Nitwit (Marathi). 8-15 Jaijaiwanti on the Sitar. 8-25 Kesarbai Bandodker, Marathi Bhavageet. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Ardeshir Mistry (recitation of Akhyan of Nal-Damayanti). 9-30 News in English. 9-50 Lohgar, by Wilfred Russell. 10-5 H. Khan Mastana. 10-25 Sarod and Sarangi. 10-35 Kesarbai Bandodker.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s)

8 to 9 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. to 4-30 as in Bombay 1.

61.46 metres (4,880 kc|s)

6 p.m. to 6-30 as in Bombay 1. 6-30 Gat Tora on Tabla. 6-40 Avinash A. Vyas. 6-50 Clarionet solo. 7 H. Khan Mastana. 7-15 D. Amel. 7-20 Tunes of Twilight. 7-30 to 10-5 as in Bombay 1. 10-5 Teddy Weatherford and His Band (relayed from Taj).

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc|s)

8 a.m. Katha from Gita. 8-15 Arti. 8-25 Radio Orchestra. 8-30 Hirabai. 9-10 Mushtaribai of Agra. 9-30 Kanhaiya Lal. 9-40 Bande Hasan.

12 Noon records.

1-14 p.m. Columbia Light Opera Company. 2 School Broadcast. 6-0 News in English. 6-10 B.S. Rawat. 6-20 Musntaribai of Agra. 6-50 Kanhaiya Lal. 7 Bande Hasan. 7-15 For Villagers. 8 Recent Researches, talk by Dr. Afzal Husain Qadri. 8-15 Hirabai. 8-30 Bande Hasan. 8-50 Surmandal recital. 9 Mushtaribai of Agra. 9-50 Orchestra of Merry Men. 10 Guests and Entertainment, talk by Elizabeth Gauba. 10-15 Tara Sirkar: Mezzo-soprano. 10-50 New Mayfair Orchestra.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

8 to 10 a.m. and 12 noon to 2-45 p.m. as in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc|s)

6 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Mushtaribai. 6-30 Radio Orchestra. 6-40 Bande Hasan. 7 B.S. Rawat. 7-15 Bhajanawali. 8 to 9-50 as in Delhi 1. 9-50 Star recital: Durbari. 10 as in Delhi 1. 10-15 B.S. Rawat. 10-25 Hirabai. 10-35 Kanhaiya Lal. 10-45 Bande Hasan.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc|s)

8 to 10 a.m. and 12 noon to 2-45 p.m. as in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

6 to 7-15 p.m. as in Delhi 1. 7-15 to 8 as in Delhi 2. 8 to 11 as in Delhi 1.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc|s)

12-30 p.m. Military Band Programme. 1 Dance music. 1-15 Market rates in English. 1-16 Dance music (Contd.). 1-30 For Newcomers. 2 Market rates in Bengali. 2-5 For Newcomers (Contd.). 5 For Children. 6 Robin Bose. 6-20 Jantri Sangha. 6-35 Madhuri Dey. 6-55 Sudhir Banerjee I. 7-15 Jantri Sangha. 7-25 Radharani. 7-45 Kumar Sachin Dev Burman. 8-5 Satya Chowdhuri. 9-10 Vocal recital by Queenie Wood: Soprano. 9-30 Moral Progress, talk by J. F. Sinclair. 9-45 Organ recital. 10-5 Dance music.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc|s)

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. as in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc|s)

5 to 9-10 p.m. as in Calcutta 1. 9-10 Kumar Sachin Dev Burman. 9-30 Radharani. 9-45 to 10-30 as in Calcutta 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc|s)

4 p.m. Things of Interest (Telugu) by 'Radio Mama'. 4-5 Newton (Telugu) by C. V. Dikshitulu. 4-20 Music: Kummi by students of C. G.S., Edapalayam. 5 V.C. Ramachandran: Vocalist. 6 Shrimati K. V. Janaki: Vocalist. 6-30 Melodious Moments, Tiruvengadu Subrahmanyam Pillai: Nagaswaram. 7-15 Passing Pageant (Telugu) by R. Suryanarayana Rao. 7-30 Shrimati S. Kalpakam: Vocalist. 8-20 T. Chowdiah of Mysore: Violin. 9-20 And Company Limited, by S. Parthasarathy. 9-35 Melodies that Never Die. 10-10 S. J. Doraiswami: Violin.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc|s)

5 to 6 p.m. as in Madras 1. 6-5 Towards Healthier Nation. 6-15 Shrimati Rajam and Vijaya Rao: Duets. 6-30 to 9-35 as in Madras 1. 9-35 A. Subramania Iyer: Veena.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc|s)

6 p.m. Orchestra. 6-5 Ved Path. 6-20 Bhajan. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-15 Kamla Jharia. 7-35 Narayan Rao Vyas. 7-45 Poetry of Ideas (Hindustani) by Faiz Ahmad. 8 Orchestra. 8-10 Chanchal Kumari. 8-20 Zohrabai. 8-30 Listeners' Letters and Their Replies. 8-50 Chanchal Kumari. 9 Alap Jaijaiwanti on Sitar. 9-15 Interludes. 9-50 Bashir Begam. 10 Muhammad Iqbal. 10-5 Film Hits. 10-20 Airvoice Quartette, Sohni. 10-35 Ameer Ali. 10-45 Bashir Begam.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc|s).

5-30 p.m. Nafeesbai of Kheri. 5-50 Mallan Khan of Benares. 6-10 Krishnabai of Allahabad. 6-30 Hasan Raza of Lucknow. 6-50 Dhun Baul and Bhatiyali. 7 Hasan Raza of Lucknow. 7-25 Nafeesbai of Kheri. 7-50 Mallan Khan of Benares. 8 Ground Organisation (Hindustani) by Dr. P.N. Sharma. 8-15 Krishnabai of Allahabad. 8-40 Ghazals. 9-50 Architecture, by Dr. Sukumar Banerji. 10-5 Musical Stories. 10-35 Mixed Melodies.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. City of London. 7-45 Music Hall. 8-45 Nightware Abbey. 9-20 Violoncello music. 9-30 News. 9-55 Alpine Hut.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc|s)

7 p.m. With villagers. 8 to 9-50 as in Delhi 1. 9-50 to 11 as in Delhi 2.

Party To P. M. G.

To wish Bon Voyage to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Booth, Post Master General, Bombay circle, who is going home on long leave, a tea party was given by members of the Telegraph Recreation Club at the Club premises on Sunday evening.

About 120 guests attended. Tea was interspersed with items of musical entertainment provided by members.

Sewing Machine For Women's Association

"The Ladies Section of the S. I. Association, Matunga, which was started last year has been conducting among other things an embroidery and sewing class. A sewing machine was felt to be a desideratum to further the work of this class, and in response to an appeal made to the members at a general body meeting by the Lady Secretary, Sreemati Lakshmi Sivaramakrishnan presented the Association with a sewing machine.

A pleasant function to thank the donor on behalf of the Association was held when the Lady Secretary spoke in appreciative terms of the gift.

AUSTRIAN CARRIES WORLD'S TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

CAIRO, March 12.

Richard Bergmann, Austrian born and now residing in England won the mens singles in the World's Table Tennis Championships beating A. Ehrlich, Poland, in the final by 21—7. 21—15. 21—18.

In the semi-final Bergmann beat B. Vana, Czecholovakia, the holder, 21—13. 22—20. 15—21. 15—21. 21—19.

In the other finals, the womens singles was won by M. Depetrisova. Czechoslovakia who beat T. Pritzi, Germany, the holder 21—19, 17—21, 17—21, 21—19, 21—8 and in the mens doubles Barna and Bergmann beat Hamr and Tartakower 21—11, 21—9, 21—12.

The womens doubles was won by Pritzi and Bussmann beating Adelstein and Koloszvary 21—17, 21—19. 21—14 and the mixed doubles by Vana and Votrubycova who beat Tereba and Kettnerova 12—21. 21—16. 21—16, 21—17.—Reuter.

CONGRESS NUMBERS

"INDEPENDENT"

"The Independent" of Nagpur has brought out a special Congress issue of 64 pages. It contains a number of articles of topical interest. The opening article "If the stones of Tripuri had tongues"—by Prof. Mirashi reveals the forgotten glories of the venue of the last Congress, which was the capital of a flourishing empire in the hoary past. The various problems facing the Central Provinces are discussed in a number of contributions. The Special Number is priced at annas four only.

"LOKSHAKTI."

"Lokshakti," the Congress daily in Marathi language (edited by Mr. Shankarrao Dev), has brought out a special number in honour of the Tripuri Congress. Apart from the messages from Congress leaders, the contributions in the number cover a wide field and will appeal to all politically-minded people. The Hon. Mr. Mavlankar gives his reminiscence of how the Ahmedabad Municipality non-co-operated in 1920-21. Another very interesting article is that of Mr. Javadekar on "Maharashtra and the Congress," which will be perused with profit both by Congressmen and non-Congressmen. The number extending over 80 pages is priced at annas two only.

"HINDUSTAN TIMES."

"If non-violence is an effective weapon for us, it is also the only weapon available to us to-day, and it must be accepted not only because it is the best for us but also because we have no other."

This is the conclusion reached by Dr. Rajendra Prasad in an article entitled "Independence,—What then"? which occupies the pride of place in the special annual number of "The Hindustan Times" issued on the occasion of the 52nd session of the Indian National Congress.

Dr. P. Sitaramayya writes on "Swaraj—what it will be"; Dr. Rajendra Prasad writes on "Issues before the Congress"; Mr. S. Satyamurthi on "Muslims and the Congress" and Rani Lakshmibai Rajwade on "The Indian States and the problem of Freedom."

One section of the number is devoted to a survey of the progress made by Provincial Governments, Congress and non-Congress. The article on Bombay rightly estimates the The Kher Cabinet's Record in the following terms:—"More than any other Provincial Government has the Bombay administration devoted thought to the achievement of Labour-Capital equity. The Government lost no time in accepting and implementing the recommendation of the Textile Enquiry Committee. And the Bombay Government can claim with pride that they, of their own volition, were able to give to industrial labour what its "leaders" were not able to get in any measure in spite of the continuous years of agitation, organized as well as otherwise."

There are numerous other articles on all aspects of life such as art, Science, Industry and Sports, the last being represented by an article on "India's cricket personalities" by no less an authority than the Hon. Dr. P. Subbaroyan. The number is profusely illustrated and also carries several cartoons by Shankar.

Bombay talent has not gone unrepresented in the number. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher writes on his favourite subject "The Non-violent ideal"; The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi writes of Discipline and Democracy; Mr. K. A. Abbas writes about "Twenty-five years of the Cinema in India" and Mr. Pranlal Devkran Nanji writes on the development of Banking in India.

For the great variety of intellectual fare it provides the volume is reasonably priced at eight annas.

"LADIES ONLY"

A Great Success

The success of that crazy-comedy hit "Ladies Only" produced by Sagar Movietone is reported to have upset the production plans of several studios. Two major companies have scrapped several schedules suffering a heavy loss in initial preparations and expenses and launched similar comedy films.

It is evident that the crazy-comedy school of production has come to stay in Indian films—at least so for the next couple of years.

A year back when the Sagar Movietone announced their first crazy-comedy, "Three Hundred Days and After," critics and experts looked askance and wondered how our people would receive something which only Americans are supposed to understand.

"Ladies Only" silenced all these fears and criticisms by drawing a huge crowd on the opening day at the Pathe. And the three weeks gone by, have from day to day underlined the wisdom of the producers in launching a new enterprise in film production.

"Ladies Only" has been drawing large and appreciative crowds which unanimously endorse the entertainment value of the picture.

In truth, however, "Ladies Only" is not merely a comedy, though it is essentially meant for entertainment. The story is treated with a subtle satire which makes it all the more intriguing.

As a really clever entertainment, an aspect not frequently found in Indian pictures, "Ladies Only" truly ushers a new era in this commercialised art of film production.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 13

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total	Rainfall Since 1st Nov.	Rainfall Difference from normal
Agra	77	46	—	1.2		—0.4
Amraoti	94	65	—	0.3		—3.7
Akola	98	61	—	—		—1.9
Ahmedabad	86	56	—	0.1		—0.3
Ajmer	72	46	—	1.6		+1.4
Ahmednagar	92	54	—	—		—1.5
Ambala	72	47	—	5.4		+0.9
Allahabad	81	51	—	1.3		—0.8
Benares	90	53	0.1	3.1		+1.0
Bareilly	78	51	—	1.1		—1.4
BOMBAY	83	66	—	1.1		+0.5
Bangalore	92	70	—	0.7		—3.3
Bhopal	81	51	—	0.4		—
Baroda	89	53	—	—		—
Belgaum	96	60	—	1.1		—1.1
Bahawalpore	—	—	—	—		—
Bijapur	97	66	—	0.1		—1.5
Bellary	100	74	—	0.1		—2.6
Bhavnagar	97	53	—	0.5		—
Chittagong	93	66	—	4.7		—0.5
Calcutta	93	69	—	1.7		—1.2
Cuttack	97	69	—	0.7		—2.7
Cawnpore	83	51	—	1.3		—0.6
Calicut	91	78	—	1.5		—5.7
Colombo	88	72	—	15.3		—9.7
Cherrapunji	73	55	0.3	5.1		—3.3
Cocoanada	89	74	—	10.2		+3.3
Cochin	88	77	—	6.7		—3.5
Dehra Dun	74	45	—	3.6		—2.8
Delhi	73	45	—	1.5		—1.1
Dehra I. Khan	—	—	—	—		—
Darjeeling	59	43	—	0.1		—2.5
Desa	82	51	—	0.2		—0.3
Dalhousie	—	—	—	32.5		—3.3
Fort Sandeman	58	37	—	5.5		—2.6
Gorakhpur	85	58	—	1.1		—0.7
Hyderabad (Dn.)	99	75	—	—		— 2.0
Hyderabad (Sd.)	79	52	—	0.8		—
Indore	81	48	—	—		—1.1
Jhansi	79	53	—	0.7		—0.8
Jubbulpore	83	56	—	1.8		—0.9
Jacobabad	79	50	—	1.8		+0.8
Jaipur	73	47	—	1.4		—0.1
Karwar	—	—	—	—		—
Karachi	78	62	—	2.3		+1.1
Kodaikanal	71	50	—	19.0		+1.8
Khandwa	90	58	—	0.3		—1.0
Lucknow	81	51	—	1.0		—1.1
Ludhiana	73	43	—	3.5		—0.8
Lahore	—	—	—	—		—
Lyallpur	—	—	—	—		—
Multan	—	—	—	—		—
Mysore	95	71	—	1.0		—2.3
Madras	89	76	—	3.2		—13.6
Marmagoa	84	72	—	1.0		—
Malegaon	90	52	—	0.1		—1.0
Mussoorie	50	38	—	8.3		—1.3
Mahableshwar	79	54	—	1.3		—0.3
Murree	49	31	—	20.7		+3.5
Mount Abu	66	51	—	0.7		—0.2
Masulipatam	88	77	—	15.5		+8.3
Mandalay	96	65	—	4.1		+1.4
Mangalore	89	75	—	2.1		—1.7
Meerut	—	—	—	4.4		+1.3
Mercara	76	63	—	2.9		—1.5
Nagpur	97	67	—	0.1		—2.5
Ootacamund	74	49	—	5.0		—5.0
Patna	76	61	T	3.5		+1.7
Peshawar	69	40	—	3.1		+3.4
Poona	93	52	—	0.3		—0.9
Pachmarhi	76	52	—	0.6		—2.1
Port Blair	85	71	—	19.4		—2.3
Quetta	51	32	—	9.4		—
Ranchi	—	—	—	—		—
Rawalpindi	65	37	—	13.9		+6.7
Rangoon	95	76	—	10.1		+6.4
Ratnagiri	88	66	—	2.9		+1.9
Rajkot	85	52	—	—		—0.4
Sialkot	—	—	—	—		—
Srinagar	48	32	—	11.9		+2.9
Sholapur	97	60	—	—		—1.8
Shillong	76	46	—	4.7		+0.9
Simla	51	36	—	5.5		—3.3
Surat	92	57	—	—		—0.4
Salem	100	76	—	1.5		—3.8
Trichinopoly	100	74	—	4.5		—5.1
Trivandrum	88	75	—	6.2		—4.5
Vizagapatam	85	74	—	12.1		+6.5

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 9 a.m. of 13-3-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .042 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.5 degrees.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 72.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 61.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.2 degrees 2.8 (below normal)

Minimum temperatnre during 24 hrs 68.1 degrees 2.8 below normal.

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 50 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 200 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eg. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 13-3-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.06 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.87 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LEWIS CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Kurla Car Shed Win Replay

The Kurla Car Shed won the replay against the Parel Sporting Club "A" by 3 goals to 1. The game did not produce a high standard of hockey but the keenness of the sides made the encounter interesting. At the interval the score board was blank.

On the re-start, Rosario gave his side the lead and was followed by Cornelius and Kurla were two goals up. Rosario put the issue beyond doubt by scoring a third goal. Parel's only goal came through Oakley off a penalty-corner.

AMARNATH IN COURT

First Wife Sues For Maintenance: Ill-Treatment Alleged

LAHORE, March 8

L. Amarnath the well-known cricketer, appeared today in the court of the City Magistrate in response to a summons issued by the court on the application of his first wife for a maintenance allowance.

The petitioner submitted that she was married to the respondent eight years ago. After four years of her marriage she alleged she was maltreated by her husband and was turned out of the house. She added that her husband had now married another girl. She prayed that the court should order the respondent to pay her maintenance allowance according to her estimate her husband is earning Rs. 1,000 a month

The case was adjourned.—A. P.

Brijraj Win Replay After Grim Struggle

Kirkee Ordnance Unlucky

H. BREWIN'S OUTSTANDING DISPLAY FOR ORDNANCE

The third meeting between the two Kirkee sides-Brijraj Young Men and Kirkee Ordnance-resulted in hard earned victory for the former by the odd goal in three. It was a day off for the Ordnance, for they had the best of matters for well-nigh three quarters of an hour but they could not drive home the advantage. Brijraj rallied more on individual brilliance while the Ordnance had the better team work. D'Mello and Tomlinson were completely off form and in working the ball too close to goal, they gave the opposing defence a chance to nip in and save some dangerous situations.

PENALTY-CORNER UTILISED.

In the second minute of play, the Brijraj were awarded a penalty-corner and Jaigaonkar sent in a stiff shot which found the boards to the consternation of the Ordnance players. Kirkee then had a chance of coming on terms five minutes later, but the inside-forwards muffed the opportunity. Again the inside-left was put in possession but Kamble booted the ball out.

Kirkee Ordnance were having the game to themselves but in the fifteenth minute Samsoodin received the ball in mid-field and he ran in to score a good goal after a brilliant solo effort and so Brijraj were two goals to the good.

It was noticeable that H. Brewin, the pivot of the losers was spoon feeding his men at this stage but his forwards failed to take advantage of his astute passes.

ORDNANCE SCORE.

Two minutes from the end of the first half, the Ordnance were awarded a penalty-corner and Chawan sent in a shot which found the net.

On resuming, the Ordnance went all out for the equaliser and the Brijraj defence had their hands full but they came out of the ordeal successfully. Try as they would, the Ordnance could not pierce the solid defence of the Brijraj team which laster out to win. It was a grim struggle and the Ordnance were unlucky to have been beaten.

THE SCORE:

BRIJRAJ YOUNG MEN 2 Goals.
KIRKEE ORDNANCE 1 Goal.

THE TEAMS:

BRIJRAJ.—R. Kamble, Callian N. Dewle, Chand Ali, Gaikwad, Kharat, D. Kamble, Jaigaonkar, Samsoodin, Ughade and Jagtap.

ORDNANCE.—Godfrey, Rama, and Shanker, Christie, H. Brewin, and Chawan, Pillai, D'Mello, Tomlinson, D'Souza, and R. Brewin.

UMPIRES: J. Pinto, and J. E. McKenzie.

SEMI-FINAL AND FINAL.

The semi-final between the G. I. P. and Brijraj Young Men, as well as the final between the Winners and Kirkee United will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on 18th and 19th respectively. The rates will be doubled.

Awake soothed and refreshed after a night of sound sleep induced by a drink of FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

Drink it every day, and in all seasons. It is economical. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a meal in itself.

4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.

FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

MALT-MILK-COCOA-LECITHIN

CONTENTS UNTOUCHED BY HAND:

Stockists:—WILSON & Co., P.O. box 2, MADRAS; CAMA NORTON & Co., 39, Medows Street, BOMBAY; NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Machi Mansi Rd., KARACHI; SHAWELL & BROS. (Calcutta) Ltd., P.O. Box 2, CALCUTTA; S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Fatehpuri Chandni Chowk, DELHI

Two Zenana Shows of "BHABI"

In view of the fact that a number of ladies had to be disappointed for want of accommodation at the previous Zenana Show, the Management of the Bombay Talkies and the Roxy Talkies have decided to hold two special shows for ladies only of Bombay's most popular picture "Bhabi" this week at the Roxy Talkies at 1-30 p.m. to-day and on Thursday, the 16th inst. It is expected that ladies of all communities of the City will avail of these shows in their large numbers.

NEW SPINE TINGLING STORY!
NEW THRILLS and
A GREAT CAST
Friday Next at EROS

Eros
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
'Ph. 22519.

SONGS! MUSIC!! LAUGHS!!! and "POPEYE CARTOON"!
SPECIAL EXTRA ATTRACTION on STAGE at 6-30 P.M. SHOW ONLY!
RITZ SISTERS & BILLY HEATON in an ENTIRELY NEW CHANGE of PROGRAMME also in OUR BALL ROOM from 7-45 P.M.
You Must See Them!

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LILIAN HARVEY
(of "Congress Dances" fame)
in U-F-A's Dance Festival—
"DUKE & THE DANCER"
(with GERMAN dialogue and ENGLISH Titles).

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
LAST TWO DAYS!!

Screen Play by James M. Cain, Jane Murfin and Harvey Fergusson · Directed by W. S. Van Dyke II · Produced by Mervyn LeRoy

NEXT THURSDAY:—
JEANETTE MacDONALD
NELSON EDDY
in the Most Beautiful Musical Film of all TIME and in Gorgeous Technicolor!
"SWEETHEARTS"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture!

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 9, 1995.
Muslim: Mohurrum 22, 1358.
Parsi: Meher 10, 1908.
Hightide: 5-55, 20-41
Lowtide: 0-49, 12-33.
Sunrise: 6h. 49m
Sunset: 6h. 48m.

Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, Town Hall, 11 a.m.
Legislative Assembly, 11-30 a.m.
Improvements Committee 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, March 15.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce: Annual general meeting, H. E. the Governor attending, 11-30 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Muncipal Schools Committee, 4-40 p.m.

Thursday, March 16.

Textile Labour Inquiry Committee 11-30 a.m.
Legislative Council 12-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Friday, March 17.

Textile Labour Inquiry Committee 11-30 a.m.

Saturday, March 18.

S. S. "Strathmore" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE

The adjourned sixth annual general meeting of the League will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. in the League Hall.

ENGLISH MAILS

The P and O Terminal mail steamer 'Strathmore' with the mails from London of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 12th idem and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In the ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at noon on Thursday, the 16th current.

BENARES UNIVERSITY OLD BOYS' MEETING

A meeting of the Old Boys of the Benares Hindu University will be held in Room No. 9, Chemistry Lecture Theatre of the Ram Narain Ruia College, Matunga, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. to meet Raja Jwala Prasad Saheb, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Hindu University.

ANNIVERSARY OF PRARTHANA SAMAJ

In connection with the 72nd anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Rev. Dr. A. N. Warner, M.A., D.D., will deliver an address in English on "Christian Personality and Progress", to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum

LATE MAHARAJA GAIKWAD

A public meeting of the residents of Dadar was held in the Vanmali Hall on the 12th March, under auspices of twelve Associations, and a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of H. H. Sayajirao Maharaja Gaikwad was passed. Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole presided at the meeting and Dr. Savarkar, Principal Joshi and Messrs. R. K. Vaidya, Modak and Upasham were the speakers.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, when Sheth Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will give in Gujarati further explanations as regards the Fasli Sal calculations. The lecture is open to the public.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Duke and the Dancer." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"It's True". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Paris Honeymoon" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Dawn Patrol". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EDWARD—"Pavam-e-Haq". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Secret Five". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pavam-e-Haq". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Stand Up and Fight". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Duke of West Point" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ladies Only" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Service Ltd." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Suez" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi". Daily at usual time
WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Singapore and all correspondence for Japan per S. S. "Tango Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 and 3 p.m. respectively on Wednesday, the 15th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence for Mauritus per S. S. "Jehangir" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 and 5 p.m. respectively on Wednesday, the 15th instant instead of as previously notified.

Tata Chemicals, Ltd.

"As the issue of 30,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each offered to the public has been over-subscribed, the Directors of Tata Chemicals Limited have decided to close the issue as at 1 p.m. on Saturday (11th March 1939). Only applications for Ordinary Shares will, therefore, be entertained by the Company from Monday (the 13th March, 1939.")

Bombay Washing Co. Union's Appeal To The Public

The Secretaries of the Bombay Washing Co. Works' Union, in the course of a public appeal to the Citizens of Bombay state:—

"We the workers of Washing Co. do not get leave for a single day in 365 days of a year though we are hard labouring for nearly 12 to 14 hours daily including the Diwali holidays and no rest for a day even. We appeal to the public of Bombay not to go on Sunday to such washing Company's who have gone against the resolution of the Union and do not give their clothes, boycott the said Washing Company for ever and request the proprietor of that Washing Company to keep their shops closed on Sundays so that our Union may not have to go for picketing."

GRIEVANCES OF CAPITALISTS

A. D. Shroff Criticises Bombay Budget

That equity was fundamentally lacking in the Bombay Budget proposals in that revenue lost by enforcing prohibition was sought to be made up by taxing a large section of the taxpayers who were not drink-addicts, was the observation made by Mr. A. D. Shroff, while addressing the Commerce Graduates' Association on Monday evening on 'Public Finance and Industries.'

Speaking of budgetary peculiarities, the lecturer said that while in regard to a family budget the coat is cut according to cloth, it was the other way with regard to a governmental budget.

A finance minister would first provide for what is called the good government of the province and then would proceed to devise ways and means of taxation.

The expenditure is inspired by current ideas of the function of a state and the prevailing philosophies. But in a large measure the stamp of the maker was there on the budget.

PLEA FOR CAPITALISTS

In preparing a budget, a finance minister should see that the means enforced should have the least adverse reaction on the community. In the case of taxation of property, it was the housing industry that was being taxed. The services and amenities provided by the Capitalists, or 'rack-renter' as one might call him, were being overlooked. If the Government would solve the housing problem of Bombay, no body would grudge the taxation. But the enterprise of the Capitalist was not taken into consideration.

Not only did the Property Tax, penalise the capitalist, but it effected Credit.

Speaking of budgets elsewhere, the lecturer said in U.S.A., the deficit budget had come to stay. The deficit budget could not be avoided in view of the increasing responsibilities of the modern state. Even England had fallen on deficit budgets.

Concluding the lecturer said, that old ideas of spreading taxation evenly had been given the go-bye and new ideas of equity in that the man who could bear more should be taxed more had come into vogue. India was handicapped in its progress in that men with divided and conflicting interests were responsible for its Central Budget.

Boy Knocked Down By Lorry

Raghu Bala, a boy aged 7, was knocked down by a Municipal lorry (Bom. 1509) on Monday evening on Clerk Road. He died on the spot. It seems the boy while crossing the road, escaped from being run over by a Victoria but was knocked down by the lorry.

Bombay Bankers' Clearing House

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending March 10, 1939 were as under:—

Number of cheques—98,259.
Amount of cheques—Rs. 13,25,-04,326-13-8.

"HASTEN SLOWLY"

Prohibition Policy Unsound?

A public meeting of all the workers and servants of foreign country liquor and toddy shops in the City of Bombay and its suburbs, was held on Saturday last which was attended by about 5,000

Mr. Talpade who presided showed how inconsistent was the policy of Government under the Gandhi regime of dictatorship by introducing prohibition so hastily, blind to the fact that about 70,000 workers with their families will be shortly facing starvation. He particularly stated that Government was not competent to legislate regarding the minority community and the total trade under the Government of India Act. It was also its bounden duty to relieve unemployment which it has done hardly anything to do. He emphasized the necessity of co-operating among the servants to work their salvation.

Mr. M B. Baria traced the history leading to the policy of the proposed Prohibition and felt deeply for a number of his loyal servants and those of other owners of foreign and country liquor and toddy shops who would be thrown out of employment.

Mr. S. B. Patel followed the last speaker and put before the Committee a constructive scheme of turning toddy into jaggery, vinegar and high power alcohol.

Messrs. S. Bakre and G. N. Keluskar also spoke strongly against the proposed legislation.

Mr. J. J. Athaide, the Secretary of the Association, stated that Government by this short-sighted policy of prohibition when no emergency had occurred was straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. Whilst greater vices such as Satta, prostitution, stock exchange Gambling manufacturing of spurious food products, harmful to men are overlooked, it is trying to put through its hobby-horse of Prohibition, riding rough-shod on the feelings of the minority, and, what is worse, inevitably throwing at least 20,000 workers in the world of unemployment, already swelling with unemployed, without so much as providing for these poor workers and families, thereby failing to do its duty.

Resolutions were passed protesting against the hasty prohibition policy of Government requesting it to hasten slowly; and a Committee formed on the 24th February, at the last public meeting at the Shiwaji Park, was empowered to take every steps necessary to press upon Government as to their duty to save the workers and servants from starvation and death

Strike Rumours Denied

Port Trust Boys Gangs' Provisional Committee announces that the rumours about the strike of Port Trust Boys, are unfounded and untrue. It adds:

"We are not at all contemplating any strike at present. The rumours are spread by interested parties only to disunite the workers."

SEND-OFF TO JELAL SHAH

Tributes To Services In Anti-Venereal Work

A farewell party was given in honour of Lt.-Col. Jelal M. Shah, on behalf of the students of the Grant Medical College, on Monday evening, in appreciation of the services rendered by him to the College and the public of Bombay.

The function was presided over by Lt.-Col. S. L. Bhatia, the Principal of the College.

VENEREAL EXPERT.

Paying a glowing tribute, the Principal said that Lt.-Col. J. Shah, was a true and a good friend and had always given what was best in him to his colleagues and the work entrusted to him. He had a distinguished and a varied career in the I.M.S. and filled up many eminent positions with great success. His record of work in the College and the Hospital would remain unique. It was he who organised the Venereal Department with a view to provide enlightenment to those, who were in need of it.

Mr. T. Patel read the farewell address eulogised Col. J. Shah's qualities. The address also referred to his varied and useful career of public life and also to the successful efforts he made to tackle the problem of venereal diseases in the Provinces.

SHAH'S REPLY

Lt.-Col. J. Shah thanked the gathering for the honour done to him. He always felt it a great pleasure in having close connection with students of the College. Wherever he happened, he would always be glad to be of help to those students who needed his advice and guidance.

An exhilarating programme of mirth and music was carried through by the students of the College.

The function came to a close with the singing of "Vande Mataram."

H. L. KAJI SUCCEEDS FINDLAY SHIRRAS

New Principal Of Gujarat College, Ahmedabad

Dewan Bahadur Hiralal L. Kaji, the well-known Professor of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay and a Co-operator of All-India reputation has been appointed Principal of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, in place of Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, who proceeds on leave preparatory to retirement. He is the first Indian officer to be appointed Principal of the Gujarat College and takes with him a wealth of experience extending over 35 years as Professor. Starting as Assistant Professor of English at the Gujarat College at the early age of 18, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at the same College. He was then taken up in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and after 7

Mr. Hiralal Kaji, new Principal of Gujarat College.

years of service there, was transferred to the Sydenham College, where he has been for the last 23 years. His services to Geography have been valuable and he has been closely associated with Geographical associations in the City His "Principles of General Geography" recently published has been regarded as making a distinct contribution to cultural Geography.

Professor Kaji has achieved a name for himself also as Co-operative worker. He has been closely interested in the Co-operative Movement and collaborated with late Sir Lallubhai Samaldas in the organisation and functioning of the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association of which he was Hon. Secretary and later on Vice-President. Prof. Kaji started the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society which under his Chairmanship rapidly advanced to a position of stability. He has been closely interested in the higher education of women and is prominently associated with the S.N.D. Thackersey Indian Women's University.

TRIBUTE TO JAMSHEDJI TATA

Addressing a huge gathering at the Bangalore in connection with the Tata Centenary the Manager of Tomco Sales Department said:—

It gives me immense pleasure to welcome you all this evening, on the occasion of the Birthday Centenary Celebrations of the late Jamshedji Nusservanji Tata. The celebrations are being conducted throughout the length and breadth of this vast country, who owe a deep debt of gratitude to the worthy memory of the late Tata, and more pronouncedly in places where the late Tata's princely munificence are in ample evidence like Bombay, Jamshedpur, Bangalore, Tatapuram, etc.

The legacy that great man left behind lives into posterity in the minds of our countrymen, and his devotion to duty, untiring efforts for the social and economic uplift of his countrymen are evermemorable. The vast sums of money he earned were unreservedly and unflinchingly placed at the altar of the country, for the benefit of his countrymen. Unlike others, Tata's aim was unselfish at the same time noble and his philanthropy had no distinction of caste or creed. In fact all his immense fortune was spent to create the permanent and noble edifices for the benefit of human kind. Tata's vision and foresight were indeed great and equalled that of a general. The initiative he gave for the economic advancement of the country is to-day manifest and is evidenced in the great industrials of the country he created like the Tata Hydro-Electric Works, the Tata Iron and Steel Works the biggest of its kind in the British Empire, the Cement manufacture, the Tata Air services plying to the distant corners of India, and the Soap industry and the heavy Chemicals industry.

Secondary Education Board

Appointed To Advise Govt. On Vocational Schools

BOMBAY, Monday.

In accordance with its general scheme for the reorganisation of secondary education Government has decided to convert some of its High Schools into Junior Vocational Schools from June next. It is proposed that instruction in these schools should consist of general education with a vocational bias up to Standard IV and specialisation in vocational subjects with some general education, in Standards V to VII, with possibly the addition of an VIIIth standard. The intention is that these schools should serve a dual purpose, i.e., it should be possible for a boy, on the completion of the course, either to seek employment, or to proceed with his vocational education by obtaining admission to professional colleges, or to the University diplomas in technical subjects which are proposed to be instituted, etc., his school-leaving certificate being expected to be recognised by the University as equivalent to the Matriculation.

FIVE SCHOOLS TO BE CONVERTED.

To start with, it has been decided to convert five Government high schools from next year as follows, namely, two into commercial schools, one into a technical school, and two into agricultural schools. Arrangements have been made for the purchase of the equipment, etc., necessary for these five schools and the necessary provision is made for them in next year's budget estimates. In order to advise Government on all matters connected with these schools and also on general questions concerning the reorganisation of secondary education in this Province and the introduction in it of vocational subjects as recommended by the Joshi Committee as well as by the Abbott and Wood Committee Government has appointed a Board of Secondary Education constituted as follows:—

PERSONNEL OF BOARD.

Representatives of the University of Bombay, the Bombay Presidency Federation of Secondary teachers, Women's Education (nominated by Government), Secondary Education generally, (nominated by Government, four from the four Educational Divisions and the fifth a Muhammadan), and two representing vocational subjects like agriculture, commerce, etc., (nominated by Government). There will be one general member nominated by Government and one representative of the Director of Public Instruction to be the Secretary.

The Board will be appointed every two years and the following persons are appointed to constitute the first Board:—

One reperesentative of the Bombay University (to be nominated by that body).

Professor D. R. Gadgil, Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona

Miss R. Reuben, M.A., Principal, Sir Elly Kadoorie High School, Bombay.

Mr. M. R. Paranjype, Poona.

Mr. Jhinabhai Desai, Principal, Seth Chimanlal Nagindas Vidyavihar.

Mr. K. G. Warty, Head Master, Municipal High School Gokak.

Mr. S. U. Shukla, Principal, Fellowship School, Bombay.

Khan Saheb Muhammad Hidayatullah, Head Master, Anglo Urdu High School, Poona.

Mr. D. G. Kulkarni Principal, Rajapur Agricultural School.

The Deputy Director of Industries.

Dr. Gajanan S. Khair, Superintendent, Anath Vidyar Griha, 624 Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

Mr. V. D. Ghate, Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, Secretary to the Board.

COURSES OF STUDY

The Board will immediately consider and advise Government on the following questions:—

(1) Which two of the Government High Schools should be converted into commercial schools and which one into a technical (Mechanical and Electrical Engineering) school from next year Government has already decided to convert the Telang High School, Godhra, and the Bijapur High School into agricultural schools.

(2) The courses of study for these schools.

(3) The training and qualifications of teachers in the light of the suggestions made in this respect in the Abbott-Wood and Joshi Committee's report.

FORTY POUNDS OF FAT WENT LIKE MAGIC

Young Woman's Success in Reducing

RECOVERED HER FIGURE WITH KRUSCHEN

Seven months ago, this young woman received a nasty shock. She discovered that her weight was 13 st. 8 lbs.—and she was only twenty-five! Her discovery of a reducing treatment that worked like magic is best told in her own words:—

"I am twenty-five years old, and 5ft. 6 ins tall. Three years ago, I started to gain weight at an alarming rate. I did not realise how much weight I had actually gained (as I had become very shy of scales) until last August, when curiosity got the better of me, and looking round so that nobody should see me I got on a scale—and I nearly fainted. I weighed exactly 13st. 8lbs.

"I tried dieting—but what I lost one week I would gain the next (sometimes with interest) So I experimented with various remedies. Eventually I took Kruschen and at the same time modified my diet This method worked like magic. I am now down to 10st. 10 lbs., a loss of 40 lbs. in seven months."—(Miss) J W.

Kruschen combats the cause of fat by assisting the internal organs to perform their functions properly—to throw off each day those waste products and poisons which, if allowed to accumulate, will be converted by the body's chemistry into fatty tissue.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazar.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1939

STATUS QUO

We considered yesterday some of the most important resolutions of the Tripuri Congress session. A common feature of all of them is that they practically endorse the policy now being followed. The same can be said of the resolution on the States. It reiterates the policy formulated at Haripura of encouraging the States people to organise themselves and conduct their own movements for freedom. But as the Haripura resolution was misunderstood by some and had to be clearly interpreted at the Delhi meeting of the A.I.C.C., that interpretation is now embodied in the present resolution, which makes it clear that "non-intervention was never conceived as an obligation," but was dictated by the limitations of the resources of the States' people on the one hand and of the Congress on the other. But since the Haripura session the situation has been considerably changed and the Tripuri resolution consequently declares: "The great awakening that is taking place among the people of the States may lead to relaxation or to complete removal of the restraint which the Congress has imposed upon itself, thus resulting in the ever-increasing identification of the Congress with the States peoples."

No Rigid Rule

Thus the position now is that non-intervention by the Congress, as a body, though not obligatory or a matter of principle, will, in fact, be the general rule, subject always to the right of Congress leaders to intervene on their own responsibility, but in accordance with the Congress creed of Non-violence and Truth. In suitable cases, however, where the people of the State are in a position to organise sustained non-violent agitation on their own account, but need the guidance and help of the Congress as a body, the Working Committee, if satisfied about the nature of the agitation and the need for intervention, "is authorized to issue instructions in this behalf as the occasion arises." Some suggested at Tripuri that intervention should be the rule rather than the exception. But, as Pandit Jawaharlal pointed out, if Congress were to intervene in every case as a rule, "they would have to divide their forces on two large fronts, and any defeat would be a setback to the whole movement." Moreover, the Tripuri resolution is flexible enough to permit intervention as often as circumstances demand. It will not be wise to make it rigid either in respect of intervention or non-intervention.

Temporary Differences

It is unnecessary to scan any further the text of the various resolutions of the Tripuri session. The thought uppermost in the minds of all just at present is about the executive body to implement the resolutions. Will Mr. Bose resign? What will be the personnel of the new Working Committee? Will there be friction in that also? These are only a few of the questions anxiously asked by Congressmen. We expect the anxiety will vanish soon and "status quo," or to be strictly accurate, "status ante bellum" will be maintained substantially. We do not think that Mr. Bose has cause to resign in view of Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant's declaration that his resolution was in no sense a vote of no-confidence in the President and the fact that on the strength of that assurance the resolution was carried by the plenary session by a huge majority. Mr. Bose should consistently interpret the assurance in the same way as he expects his own assurance about "those aspersions" to be taken by others. As regards his having to be guided by Gandhiji with regard to the personnel of the Working Committee, he is the last man whose guidance, insisted upon just because of his needless diffidence, will be resented by any Indian. It is indeed, a privilege to have it. Mr. Bose will soon find that Gandhiji is his greatest helper in his heavy responsibility, in holding together men of diverse views and temperaments whose co-operation is essential at present. Within a few days of Mr. Bose's meeting Gandhiji we shall expect a joint statement by himself and his reunited colleagues, echoing the sentiment expressed by Mrs. Naidu that "temporary differences cannot make the Congress disunited."

A Grave Warning

Speeches of Soviet leaders on International Fascism and its activities are always a refreshing and encouraging contrast to the flattering, abject pronouncements of the Chamberlains and Daladiers of Western Europe. That these raps on the knuckles of the Nazis are more effective than "statesmanlike" and "appeasing" pronouncements of so-called realists is abundantly clear from the fact that Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini bully Britain and France, but dare not even bluff Soviet Russia. They know that Molotov and Stalin do mean "to retort with a double blow to war mongers daring to violate our frontiers."

But it is not merely the cowardice of realism which is at the bottom of the diffidence of Western democracies in dealing with International Fascism. There is always at work a sneaking longing to see isolated Russia at grips with the anti-Comintern group. Nothing would please them better than to divert the militancy and aggressiveness of Italy and Germany towards Russia. It is to this fact that Stalin, we think, indirectly referred when he accused Britain and France of "a policy of provoking war in other countries in order to weaken them and then intervening to reap the benefits." Stalin's criticism becomes gravely significant in the context of recent efforts by Britain to come to some arrangements with Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini and the "optimism" of diplomatic correspondents that all will be well in the West after Spain has been liquidated. Are attempts being made to lead Herr Hitler South-Eastwards?

Revolt In Slovakia

Doctor Tiso of Slovakia dropped a bomb-shell in international dove-coats which has caused a good deal of flutter. The bomb did not actually burst, Doctor Tiso's 'coup' having proved abortive, and one hears vague sighs of relief. But the danger to which the "coup" invited attention is neither new nor has it passed. In its present shape it is as old as Munich. The fact is undoubted that behind Tiso was the full sympathy, if not active inspiration, of Berlin. This is evident from Nazi press comments, Vienna broadcasts, and warning threats by Germans in Slovakia. True, Berlin has not made any definite pronouncement officially. But that is partly because Tiso went too fast and mainly because Herr Hitler must watch reactions in Italy and Hungary.

Now, all this outbreak of separatism is part of the main and larger campaign to swallow Czecho-Slovakia. It is a well conceived strategy. It serves a number of useful purposes all helping towards the eventual absorption of the whole country. With Slovakia virtually under German protection—even though Dr. Sidor may check actual Union with Germany and suppress for the time being, the full-blooded "Secessionists"—the Nazis will have further defeated Hungaro-Roumanian ambitions in connection with Carpatho-Ukraine. They will also have weakened Bohemia and reduced it to a position in which they can gradually but very surely bully it into surrendering to Germany whatever is left of the autonomy of Czecho-Slovakia. Indeed, the process of bullying has already begun almost simultaneously, with the troubles in Slovakia. This is the beginning of the end of even the nominal existence of Czecho-Slovakia unless Italy, Hungary and Poland come to her rescue by opposing Germany. A curious but instructive thought.

The Neglected Bhil

Five Liquor Shops & Only One School For Him

(BY A. V. THAKKAR.)

A long held-up ambition of my life has been fulfilled and so I feel happy. If I die shortly hereafter, I will not complain against the Almighty. I have been now able, thank God, to visit the Akrani Mahal of Taloda Taluka in West Khandesh, a hilly region peopled by the sturdy Pavra and the Bhil almost inaccessible to the ordinary man, and having very little contact, if any, with the so-called civilization, and the amenities of ordinary life.

Upto now I had seen many inaccessible places and people in other parts of our country, but not this one in my own native Province of Bombay. I had visited the Naga Hills and the head-hunting Nagas of Assam in 1926 I had visited the Dangs and the most primitive Bhils in the Surat District in 1929. I visited Ganjam and Koraput highlands of South Orissa and also Bastar State of the C. P. only last year and formed a casual acquaintance with Khonds and Savaras of the former area and Marias and Muries of the latter. I have ended this small list of achievements in my seventieth year by a three day trip to the Akrani Mahal by the circuitous route via Shahada, up a hazardous hill road, about 26 miles long, by the kindness of a Shahada friend who lent me his car for the purpose.

This hilly region forms a part of the area of forest land between the Tapti river in the South and Narbada in the North and is peopled by the Pavra and the Bhil. The Pavra is a tall stalwart man like the Punjabi, and is much superior to and more manly than the Bhil, of the hills or the plains. The fine picture of him given in the front page of one of the three volumes of Enthoven's Castes and tribes of Bombay is very attractive and invites admiration and respect. But the drunken and degraded state in which he is sometimes found reminds us of the disservice which we, who boast of a higher civilization, Britishers and Indians, have done him. The Bhil in these hills is more manly than his companion in the plains who has been cowed down to a servile state of existence by the uniformed police man, whom he dreads more than a tiger or a serpent.

The Administration

The administration of this Mahal with a population of only 16,000, of whom only 250 or about 1½ per cent are non-aboriginals, is peculiar. The Forest Department whose chief duty is to exploit the wild growth of timbers growing on the hills, administers this extensive area of 490 sq. miles. A ranger of the Forest Department is in charge of revenue, excise, police, justice, education, health and medical and every other department, besides his own Forest Department. The medical man, the police sub-inspector, the distillery superintendent are all practically subordinate to him, except in technical matters.

The Excise arrangement here is peculiar. There is a special distillery exclusively for the small area in which mahua flower is distilled and liquor sold in five shops in Central villages and which are not farmed out to contractors, but managed by State Servants. The 60 degrees liquor is sold at the uniform low rate of four annas a bottle or a rupee and a half a gallon.

The only State educational institution in this area is a solitary primary school with 41 boys and 2 teachers and a free hostel for 15 boys, situated at Dhadgaon village, the capital. A Christian Missionary resides in the village of Mundalvad, 6 miles to the west of Dhadgaon and conducts a village school. The Bhil Seva Mandal of West Khandesh has opened a primary school for the last four months at Bhagpada. Thus there is only one State School, as against five state liquor shops.

Driving Out Liquor

But due to cheap liquor being placed at the door of the Bhil's hut, and no other amenities of tea, or even sweetmeats being available to him on the hill, and due to his law-abiding nature denying to himself the crime of illicit brewing, the Bhil has earned the reputation of a drunkard. But even he has now awakened and he is asking that the state liquor shops, run by contractor or the state, should be closed and the enticement taken away from his part. An experienced officer who has moved among Bhil masses says: "Even in remote forest settlements large gatherings of Bhils and others surprised me by asking that the liquor shops should be closed." He adds "As a race they have very little chance of improvement, economic, social or moral, so long as their habit of drinking remains. In my opinion, therefore, prohi-

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 7)

THE LAW OF NON-VIOLENCE

A Psychological Study

By Rammanohar Lohia

II

Arms are only auxiliaries in any scheme of revolution based on mass action. They are intended, on the one hand, as a psychological support to those who use them and, on the other, to deal the enemy the knock-out blow. Continual training of the will of the masses and strengthening of their organisations are no doubt the prime force behind mass action, but men are known to face enemy bullets more courageously if they are themselves permitted the joy of cracking enemy skulls and, through that, the hope of victory. Armed men can also, at some stage of the conflict, hope for and are able to inflict a clear defeat upon the tyrants forces, kill them or drive them into the bog and, so, seize power. Refusal of arms will necessarily mean the denial of this joy and hope and ability to achieve a clear victory. But persistent pursuit of the non-violent method can more than make up for these denials. It is possible so to steel mass-will as to dispense with the intoxicating support of arms, only the task will be more difficult and perhaps prolonged. It is also possible to continue extending the technique of non-violence as in the past till the unarmed people, unafraid of communal dispersion and in unity of ranks, faces enemy bullets and storms the seats of power Any loss in the striking power of revolutionary forces occasioned by their non-use of arms can thus be made up by added effort to ripen mass-will and mass-organisation

In Face Of Repression

Will it be too much to presume that non-violence can continue to prevail even under very trying conditions? In the midst of an extreme revolutionary situation, a considerable section of the Indian army may be in a situation where extreme terror is used by the British and the freedom forces are united and growing in power, now will the people fight governmental repression? There will no doubt be a great temptation to use violence against violence, to equip the people with such arms as are available. It is, however, possible to overcome this temptation. Great maturity and advance training of the masses, a confident and courageous leadership and abundant faith can advance unarmed against repression. These qualities are already present to a degree but they will have to be further acquired and developed. No prophecies are possible, for these qualities are not the outcome of any particular political or economic situation. Their emergence will depend upon the effort that each one of us is making to-day

Technique Of Non-Violence

The technique of non-violence must, indeed, continue to be extended. It may admit in an extreme revolutionary situation blocking of roads and bridges, social boycott of the bureaucratic top and so on. Such tactics may be used only in the final stages of the conflict and with great caution, for, apart from having to take care that no lives on the other side are lost, we will also have to ensure that reprisals do not provoke us to counter-violence. But for more important than this extension of the non-violent technique in the final stages of the conflict is the one that we have to provide for from day to day. The non-violent technique must be continually expanded to fit in with ascending stages of the struggle for political and social freedom. It should be able to renew its aims and its ways. The movement for freedom grows and with it are steeled mass-will and mass-organisation and so must the non-violent technique expand its reach. In the past civil disobedience movements, it had as its aim the violation of governmental laws such as those of salt, trade, meetings and processions and rents and taxes and its way was, barring such raids as on the Dharasana Salt Depot, squatting resistance when challenged. These aims and way have stood us in great stead and their usefulness remains. But, with our growing strength, they may have to be reinforced. We may have, as our aim, the disciplined violation of landlord's rights in land and, as our way, possession by advancing raids together with squatting resistance. Similar, if less aggressive, possibilities open out in regard to factories. Such renewals of our aim and way are to be regarded as something growing and dynamic and not static and mechanical. They will not come on a sudden; they have to be worked for. People's mind has to be prepared for them. The people has to get a training in their use by their piecemeal application here and now. It is only through such expansion of the non-violent technique that we may aspire to achieve the maturity of mass-will that will take us through non-violently to peace and freedom.

The Limitations

The only limitations which may be imposed on the utmost expansion of the non-violent technique will be those that are of the essence of the non-violent method. But this essence has been variously understood. The great author of the method will have included in it the large-heartedness to love the enemy. This is no doubt the ideal in its purity and nobody dare deride it. The great leader who wishes to change mankind must pitch high his demands and expectations. But alongside of high pitches there are low and easily accessible reaches, and we shall call that minimum the essence of the non-violent method to fall under which would be its negation The minimum of the non-violent method appears to be the non-use of arms, the absence of exaggerated feelings of hatred and the refusal to use dishonest means. Should this minimum be satisfied, we are on the way to using the method that combines strength with persuasiveness and avoid unnecessary conflicts in one's own ranks and with the enemy

Non-Violence In Europe

It may here be suggested that India might end the violence of foreign rule through the immediate application of non-violence, but what of the European countries and of the problem of a foreign invasion of Free India? The European countries have perhaps gone too far and a widespread destruction alone might make them lose their faith in armed might Even so, it is practicable, for instance, for the Jews of Berlin to violate Hitler's decree, advance on Unter Den Linden and squat when challenged. Let them be machine-gunned, a few hundreds will die, but that will be no worse than the fate that has already befallen them. It will be to Europe a new point of departure, an event that deflects the stream of collective life. But, whether this is possible or not in Europe, it will be worse than the ape's barbarity if, on the basis of European experiences, we started presuming that the only way to ensure non-violence is the way of violence itself. The dust-cover of a recent publication in our country carries such a barbarity: it shows the airplane of a foreign invader dropping bombs and a Congressman with his Gandhi cap and spinning-wheel throwing up his hands, in protest. One may disagree with Mahatma Gandhi's plan of non-violent resistance against foreign invasion but one may not distort it for purposes of criticism It is surely not that of throwing up hands in ineffectual protest; it combines civil resistance of the highest degree with the capacity to offer millions of hearts to the enemy's cannon-shots. Even from the viewpoint of maintaining freedom against foreign invasion, this plan is not worse than that of guns and soldiers, for the outcome of either is uncertain The doubts that arise

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

The Viceroy's speech at the Chamber of Princes makes it clear that official plans about Federation are nearing completion. All the points, he says "advanced for consideration by the rulers of the Indian States have, without exception, been examined and the Federal offer framed in the light of a close and objective examination of those points has now been drawn up and communicated to the States." Reports are also available that a sufficient number of Princes have either consented or are about to consent to join the Federation. A very recent report says that some leading Princes are attempting to form a Coalition Federal Government to combat Congress opposition. The Hindu Mahasabha, which has already reconciled itself to the Federal scheme, will probably take up the cue and cart about to form its own coalition against Congress. How far these various coalitions will succeed in giving any chance to the proposed scheme of Federation will be clear soon enough. So far as the Congress is concerned, it is determined to resist the imposition of the Federation.

WHAT ABOUT RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT?

The Viceroy has also given some mild and vague advice to the Princes as to how they should take more personal interest in administration, how they should be more responsive to the people's grievances and how they should devise some machinery through which "complaints can reach the ears of the Durbar," etc. But he has avoided expressly encouraging responsible government even as an ideal. It is true that he has reiterated the assurance that no obstruction will be placed in the way of a ruler by the Paramount Power should he wish to give effect to constitutional advances "consistent with his treaty obligations." But the last phrase may mean many things; and for the sake of clarity and straightforward dealings, if for nothing else, the Viceroy will do well to explain if the phrase militates against complete responsible government. However, it is necessary for Indians to realise that, in the last analysis, responsible government can be won or old treaties replaced by new ones by the people's own strength and not the wishes of vested interests,

WANTED AN INDIAN DIWAN

It is reported that on the advice of the Political Department of the Government of India the Raja of Dhenkanal proposes to go on a tour of the Continent for about twelve months. As any doctor's advice is not mentioned, the tour outside India seems to be undertaken as a political necessity rather than on grounds of health. It is evidently a consequence of the agitation of the people of the State against ruthless repression by the State Government. But we wonder if it would not have been better still to change the Diwan of the State and warn him as well as the Raja to improve the administration and appoint a representative committee to recommend constitutional reforms for the State. It is said that efforts are being made to secure the services of a European Civil Officer to act as Diwan of the State in the absence of the Ruler. As a rule, we should prefer an Indian Diwan. Maladministration in the States should not be made an excuse for dumping European officials there.

RELEASE THE POLITICALS

One of the notable conferences held at Tripuri along with the Congress was the Political Prisoners' Conference which met under the presidentship of Babu Rajendra Prasad. Resolutions demanding the immediate release of the three Regulation prisoners now confined in Delhi and who are on hunger strike, and all the political prisoners in Bengal, the Punjab and in the Indian States were passed. It is perhaps not generally believed that there are still a large number of political workers behind prison bars in non-Congress provinces and in the States. It is necessary, however, that every effort should be made to secure their release at an early date. The case of the Regulation prisoners on hunger-strike calls for immediate action. In this connection, we hope Mahatma Gandhi will take up this matter with the Viceroy when he meets him in Delhi.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

Referring to the "foreign press ballyhoo about the alleged German design on Ukraine in order to incite Germany against the Soviet", M. Stalin said: "Germany does not lack lunatics but we have plenty of strait jackets for such maniacs."

—Moscow report.

* * * *

"We cannot," declares Mr. Satyamurti reviewing the Congress, session, "afford the luxury of having organised parties in the Congress.

Much less can we afford the luxury of having unorganised individuals in the Congress.

* * * *

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar told our representative, after the Congress session that things were as bad as when he left politics nine years ago. He was not prepared to go further.

Any way, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar did his best, indeed, actually calling upon all Congressmen—including even himself—in the names of patriotism and democracy to sink all differences, and become united.

With this consolation he can now withdraw to nine years back.

* * * *

A Sikh M.L.A. claims to have received reliable information that "some leading Princes are negotiating alliance with the Muslim League to oppose Congress activities in the States and also to form a coalition Federal Government."

We should not be altogether surprised if Mr. Jinnah did try a coalition in pursuit of his patriotic resolve to save India from Federation which Congress was conspiring in secret alliance with the British Government to foist upon her.

* * * *

Film Lunch At Taj.

—Headline

A celluloid meal?

* * * *

Reuter reports that "a certain optimism, which has so far been absent from the Palestine conference discussions is now noticeable in Arab circles in London."

Another tentative tip through Arab circles in Whitehall?

* * * *

The German population throughout Czecho-Slovakia is reported on Sunday to have flown swastika flags "to commemorate the first anniversary of the Austrian Anschluss."

And, no doubt, to rehearse for the coming Czecho-Slovakian Anschluss.

* * * *

A semi-official Italian journal peremptorily announces that "no rearmament, however big it may be, can hold up the right to live which the Berlin-Rome Axis will enforce at all costs."

No rearmament, we agree, can hold up the right to live if the Rome-Berlin Axis enforces it at the cost of its life.

* * * *

The Henpecks had just arrived in the cinema, when Mrs Henpeck turned to her husband.

"Is your seat quite comfortable, dear?" she asked solicitously.

"Quite my love", replied the startled Henpeck.

"And you have a good view of the screen?" was the next question.

"Perfect." Henpeck answered.

"Does that awful noise outside worry you?" inquired his wife.

"No, darling", returned the little man.

Mrs. Henpeck changed tone suddenly.

"Then change seats with me, you selfish little weasel!" she snapped.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Laziness is the decayed fruit of philosophy.

Checks are often kited in an effort to raise the wind.

Swift feet get a man out of lots of scrapes that his tongue gets him into

Of course women are naturally credulous when their portraits flatter them.

Don't forget that an ounce of keeping your mouth shut is worth a pound of explanation.

It is an undisputed fact that the Morocco-bound encyclopedia is less weighty than the plain, well-filled pocketbook.

Russia Stands For Peace

But Will Retort With Double Blow To War Mongers Out To Violate Borders

STALIN ELUCIDATES SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

MOSCOW, March 11.

Addressing the 18th Congress of the Communist Party M. Stalin enunciated Soviet foreign policy.

He said: "We stand for peace and the improvement of trade relations of all countries on the basis of mutuality and good neighbourliness with all Powers having a common frontier with the Soviet support of nations who are victims of aggression and are struggling for the independence of their fatherland. We are ready to retort with a double blow to warmongers daring to violate our frontiers."

Referring to the "Foreign press ballyhoo about the alleged German design on Ukraine in order to incite Germany against the Soviet", M. Stalin said: "Germany does not lack lunatics but we have plenty of strait jackets for such maniacs."

Discussing the international situation M. Stalin accused Britain and France of a policy of provoking war in other countries in order to weaken them and then intervening to reap the benefits.

PREMIER'S CLAIM.

The complete failure of spies and wreckers in the Soviet Union was claimed by M. Motov, the Soviet Premier, in a speech opening the Communist Party Congress

He said that certain Imperialist Powers particularly Fascist Powers had tried to introduce their agents into the organs of the Soviet State, but the Soviet had smashed their designs to smithereens. "Their new spying method of invention,, in which all those Trotskys Rykovs, Bukharins, Zinovievs, etc played the miserable role of spies and wreckers and filthy agents of foreign secret-service was a complete fiasco. No enemy he declared "will be able to crush our Soviet Union. Any aggressor will break his skull against the Soviet frontier post.

"NEVER MIND THE BARBED WIRE - BUT WE MUST INSIST ON BEING TOLD WHAT IT IS FOR..."
BRITISH PROTEST TO JAPAN
FRENCH PROTEST TO JAPAN
INTERNATIONAL CONCESSION
SAD39

(Special For "The Chronicle")

Jap. Demands On England And France

International Settlement And French Concession

SHANGHAI March 13.

Fusiaoen, Mayor of the Japanese controlled area in Shanghai is reported to have sent a protest demanding 'inter alia' better policing in the International Settlement and the French concession, house to house searches for terrorists and communists, immediate transfer of the special district court to the new city Government, surrender of all documents of the former land office, and a ban on the flying of the Chinese Government flag.

The protest lays responsibility on the Municipal Council for the consequences that might follow rejection of the demands.—Reuter

SOVIET-JAP. CLASH AGAIN

TOKLO, Mar. 12.

From Hsinking a fierce skirmish between Soviet troops and Japanese guards is reported on the Manchukuo border. Seventy Soviet soldiers who are alleged to have crossed the frontier were repulsed with heavy losses while four Japanese guards were wounded.—Reuter.

Tripuri Congress R. C.'s Finance

TRIPURI, March 13

The Congress Reception Committee is reported to have sold Rs. 75,000 worth of tickets for the open session and the Subjects Committee, and they are reported to have secured Rs. one lakh by way of donations and Reception Committee membership fees.

BALFOUR DECLARATION

LONDON, March 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. R A. Butler promised to issue a White Paper at an early date containing the messages regarding the Balfour Declaration conveyed to the Arabs in 1918.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S ANXIETY ABOUT LOANS

LONDON, March 13.

Anxiety lest part of the British gift and the loan to Czechoslovakia should find its way to Germany was again expressed in the House of Commons in questions about Germany's demand for transfer of part of the Czechoslovak gold reserves to the Reichsbank.

Mr. R. A. Butler replying said that the German proposals were concerned with the Czechoslovakian National Bank's reserve as it stood at the time of the cession of territory and before the advance made by the Bank of England.—Reuter.

Quintuplets To Be Presented To King

OTTAWA, March 13.

Olive Dionne, father of the Dionne Quintuplets has accepted the invitation of the Ontario Government for the quins to go to Toronto to meet Their Majesties.

The Quins will be presented to Their Majesties on May 22, in the Lt.-Governor's Chambers in the Legislative buildings.—Reuter.

Bergmann Beats Vana

CAIRO, March 13.

In Men's Singles World Table Tennis Championships semi-final, Bergmann beat Vana (Czechoslovakia). holder 21/13 22/20. 15/21 15/21, 21/19.

"Putsch For Return Of Benes"

German Press Allegations

BERLIN, Mar. 13.

A STREAM OF REPORTS OF ILLTREATMENT OF GERMANS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS POURING IN BERLIN RECALLING SIMILAR REPORTS DURING THE SEPTEMBER CRISIS.

Newspapers allege that many Germans have been wounded and windows of German shops have been smashed

A German news agency alleges that Czechs attacked Hlinka guards at Preschor with fixed bayonets and wounded eleven

The "Zeit," the Sudeten German organ, now published in Germany reports that German students were wounded by Czechs in Prague. It adds that Czechs smashed windows of a German hotel and numerous attempts were made to tear down Swastika flags and a German worker was flung to the ground and beaten.

Shouts of down with the Swastika and "Benes will come back and show you Germans", and the singing of "Thunder and Lightning Over Germans' (which the agency explains is a notorious anti-German song) are reported.

The agency alleges that a German who did not remove his hat during the song was struck down. The "Zeit" finally declares that there is a talk in Prague of a putsch this week for the return of Dr. Benes

The same agency reports from Bratislava that the Chief of Staff of the Hlinka Guards has issued a manifesto declaring "M Sidor is no longer worthy to call himself the Commander-in-Chief of the Guards" It is suggested in Budapest that an independent Slovak State might be formed under German protection.—Reuter.

CARPATHO-UKRAINE

Col. Beck Pleads For Its Incorporation In Hungary

WARSAW, March 12.

The view that Carpatho-Ukraine should be incorporated in Hungary was expressed by Col. Beck, in a statement in the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission, in which he shed light on certain important aspects of foreign policy. He declared that the Government had no declaration to make on the Ukrainian problem. It was raised by Press propaganda not by diplomatic action. Their relations with the Soviet were based on the Pact of Non-Aggression and bilateral declaration in November Traces of tension which arose not out of the actual feelings between the two but their attitude towards other States and problems had disappeared.

He next referred to Poland's interest in the Baltic region, the situation in Danzig, and negotiations with Germany on the subject of minorities. Dealing with their Colonial claims, which "life obliges us to consider", the foreign attitude to Polish wishes was becoming more and more friendly. The Government had not formulated its precise demands on plans, but he was convinced that it would be called to table deliberations and as soon as the question was ready for international discussion The serious problem of Jewish emigration must be settled in collaboration with the States in possession of territories for emigrants and Jews themselves.—Reuter.

SLOVAK STATE UNDER GERMAN CONTROL?

"Reich Stands Behind Extremists"

LONDON, Mar 12.

The last 48 hours have not made the Slovak crisis much clearer to the outside world writes a diplomatic observer although a great deal has happened

In Prague the appointment of a new Slovak Cabinet is regarded as provisional compromise which for the time being ensures constitutional Government in Slovakia.

Slovak opinion is divided between the new premier M Sidor and the youthful radicals, demanding separation.

Another factor is that the German minority which although numerically weak clamours loudly on behalf of the Slovak extremists, whose leader asserts that behind them stands the power of the Reich

The most hopeful feature is the absence of any reported incidents. Well informed circles are of the opinion that it is probable that M. Sidor's Government may be compelled to demand the withdrawal of the Czech forces.

There is some talk of the possibility of a separate Slovak State under German protection with a customs and currency union with the Reich.

Hitherto the German Government has taken no active steps nor replied to ex-premier Herr Tiso's note requesting help.

German officials confess inability to read the situation clearly but deplore its dangerous possibilities. Semi-official German opinion tends to regard M. Sidon's Government as a paper ministry but lack of positive German action has given rise to the relief in some quarters that the Reich has not decided whether it is opportune to back the Solvak secessionists to the fullest.—Reuter.

TENSION IN BRATISLAVA

Arms Smuggled From German Frontier: Slovak Parliament Postponed

PRAGUE, March 12.

Armoured cars continuously patrolling the streets in Bratislava. Tension is increasing.

According to Slovaks an engagement between the Hlinka Guards and Czech soldiers in Presov resulted in 11 casualties.

The new Slovak Ministers arrived in Prague and were sworn in. They immediately returned to Slovakia.

Dr. Hacha has signed a decree postponing the session of the Slovak Parliament for the proper conduct of its deliberations.

Reports from Bratislava declare that arms are being smuggled into the city from the German side of the Danube. M. Sidor is on his way to Prague to discuss the latest developments with the Central Government

"ANGRIFF'S" CHARGE AGAINST CZECHS

BERLIN, March 12.

The newspaper "Angriff" declares that Prague must be reminded emphatically that it is the duty of Czechs to fulfil the obligations, which they undertook voluntarily at Munich as "German living in Czechoslovakia have been robbed of their jobs. their cultural organisations have been suppressed and they have been subjected to constant vexations."

Such headlines as "Shocking Czech terror—Nineteen dead in Slovakia" show the excitement of this morning's Press.—Reuter.

Germany Attacks Czech Government

BERLIN. Mar. 12.

The Czechoslovak Government is again strongly criticised in an officially inspired statement tonight.—Reuter

TOURISTS' PROMISING 2ND VENTURE

DURBAN, March 13.

Resuming their second innings to-day in the Fifth Test against South Africa, England made 246 runs for the loss of three wickets at close of play. (Gibb 120, Edrich 219, Hammond 58 not out).

Weather was glorious when the final Test Match between South Africa and England was resumed on the ninth day. The wicket rolled out well but there was some slight worn spots. Hammond was taking no chances and warned spectators through loudspeaker not to approach the wicket, which was showing signs of cracking. Both batsmen opened very slowly only nine runs being scored in the first hal. hour. Gibb reached century in 362 minutes, his score including one five and two four. Three hundred and one runs went up in 370 minutes, this partnership yielding 200 runs in 224 minutes.

A record for partnership in England-South Africa tests was created to-day, breaking the 230 established by Sutcliffe and Tyldesley at Jonannesberg in 1927-28. Edrich with grand driving punished all except Langton, who kept very good length. Edrich made 151 in 295 minutes, the score including 17 fours. 105 minutes of the play this morning added 80 runs to England's total. At lunch time the partnership was still intact with the score at 333/1 Gibb batting with 112 and Edrich batting with 152.

There was a crowd of 3,000 on resumption of play. Soon after, the glorious partnership was broken, when Gibo was bowled middle-stump by a top-spinner from Dalton (358/2/120). In a stolid innings of 451 minutes Gibb hit one five and two fours and his partnership with Edrich yielded 280, the biggest in England-South African Tests beating Hobbs and Sutcliffe's record at Lords in 1924.

Hammond now stepped into the breach. Edrich, with crisp driving, sent the ball thrice in succession to the boundary and reached his individual 201 after 395 minutes and his score at this stage included 23 fours. 497 minutes play produced 403 runs for England. The score stood at 442 for two wickets when tea interval was taken, Edrich's contribution being 215 and Hammond's 34.

HAMMOND'S THOUSAND

Hammond, when he had made nine runs, completed his thousand of the tour.

Shortly after play was resumed Gordon diving low brought off a splendid catch at silly-leg off Langton to send back Edrich (447|3|219) Edrich in course of his brilliant innings of 436 minutes gave no chance, playing sound game, the chief feature of which was cndr ving. He hit 25 fours. Hammond, who was now joined by Paynter, took 13: minutes to reach his individual fifty and he had three fours to his credit at this stage. The pair played very cautiously in poor light and when play was stopped owing to bad light England's score stood at 496 for three, Hammond not out 58, Paynter not out 24.

ENGLAND (SECOND INNINGS) CONTINUED

Gibb b Dalton	120
Edrich, c Gordon, b Langton	219
Hammond, not out	58
Paynter, not out	24
Total for three wickets	496

NEW ZEALAND v. CAHN'S ELEVEN

WELLINGTON, March 12.

The cricket test between New Zealand and Sir Julian Cahn's tourists was reduced to a one day match owing to rain on the first two days.

New Zealand 170 for five declared (Wallace 54 not out; Ongley 35; Whitelaw 26; while the Australian Walsh took four wickets for 67).

Cahn's Eleven 163 for seven (Dempster 44. Oldfield 42 not out. Watts 32, in partnership 70 for six wickets. Cowie took three wickets for 46.)—Reuter.

'DOPING' WICKET AT OVAL

MELBOURNE, March 13.

A page from an English weekly which allegedly shows in a series of photographs the method of doping Kennington Oval wicket has been passed onto the Australian Board of Control by the Victorian Cricket Association delegate, declaring that bowlers stand no chance of displaying their wiles and sooner it is stopped the better for cricket.

Mr Davey, Secretary of the Surrey Cricket Club, interviewed by Reuter said that the series of phoptographs was certainly taken last summer and pointed out, however, that as far as he knew, Oval test wickets were prepared to-day on the same methods as forty years ago.—Reuter.

APPEASEMENT MISSION

British Industries Delegation For Germany

LONDON, March 13.

A further important British move towards Anglo-German economic appeasement is represented by the departure for Germany this morning of an influential delegation of the Federation of British Industries.

The delegation which is headed by Mr. Peter F. Bennett will first spend several days at Lusseldorf, consulting the Federations German counterpart, the Reichsgruppe Industrie, elucidating the general principles on which co-operation of two countries can most promisingly be conducted and find a sound basis for subsequent discussions between individual industries, a considerable number of which have already agreed in principle to negotiate.—Reuter.

MADRID NORMAN AGAIN

PARIS, March 13.

Madrid is starting to live normally again The inhabitants of the Chamartin district where the Communists made their last stand are now returning to their homes.

Shops are re-opening on Monday and municipal workers are already at their posts.—Reuter.

'REDS' SEIZE CARTAGENA?

PARIS, March 13.

Communists have seized Cartagena, according to unconfirmed reports from Valencia.—Reuter.

MADRID RETURNS TO NORMAL

MADRID, March 13.

Completely normal conditions returned to Madrid to-day. Besides trams, which resumed yesterday, tube trains from East to West—basis of the battle line—are again working. Shops re-opened and there were queues of women outside the bakers' shops for their daily loaf after three and in some cases four breadless days. Theatres and cinemas have also reopened.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND SPANISH SITUATION

LONDON, March 13.

Mr. Chamberlain emphasised that Government's policy regarding belligerent rights remained unchanged, when asked in the Commons for a statement relating to the declaration of a blockade by the Spanish National Government.

Mr. Butler replying to further questions on Spain, declared that the situation in Central Spain was still very confused. The British Government had not been in contact either with the Republicans or Nationalists about the conditions for an armistice.

The Government regarded the repatriation of Spanish refugees in France as a matter between the French and Spanish Governments. His Majesty's Government had decided to render assistance toward the maintance of refugees and a grant would be made in the immediate future to the British Red Cross.

FRANCO BLOCKADE

Replying to an additional question on the Franco blockade Mr. Butler said that Lord Halifax had made it perfectly clear that the British Navy would take action on the high seas if there was any interference with British ships.—Reuter.

'Reds' Leaders Surrender

MADRID, March 13.

The capital is now considered to be free of Communist influence and the leaders are stated to have surrendered unconditionally.—Reuter.

NEW CHIEF OF B. B. C.

Sir George Allan Powell Appointed Governor

LONDON, March 13.

It is announced that Sir Georg Allan Powell, Mayor of Kensington will be the Chairman and Governor of the British Broadcasting Corporation.—Reuter.

(Sir G. A. Powell was resident-in-charge of Government refugee's camp during European war Clerk to the Metropolitan Asylum Board 1922-30; organised new Department of Public Assistance for London County Council; member of Royal Commission on Food Prices 1924-25; Night Banking Committee 1925; Vice-Chairman of Food Council and Chairman of Executive Committee 1925-29; President of Hygiene of Food Science, Public Health Congress 1933. He was Knighted in 1927).

COUNCIL OF STATE

Muslim Divorce Bill Passed

NEW DELHI, March 13

The Council of State, today, rejected Mr. Ramdas Pantulu's resolution recommending that the sale of alcoholic liquors in the refreshment rooms at railway stations to the public be prohibited, and no such liquors should be supplied at such refreshment rooms, except to those who hold licence or permit issued by a prescribed authority authorising the person holding licence to consume or possess for personal consumption such liquors.

Mr. P. N Sapru's resolution recommending an amendment of law to make it compulsory for employers in protected industries to submit annually a statement of their annual wage bill was withdrawn after Mr. Hydari, the Labour Secretary, had said that the Provincial Governments had been asked to supply relevant figures for the compilation of a report on the working of the Payment of Wages Act.

ENDOWMENT OF MASJIDS

Kunwar Haji Ismail introduced a bill to make better provision for the administration of endowment of Jumma Masjid, Fetehpul Masjid and Kalan Masjid in Delhi.

The House agreed to circulate for eliciting opinion the Bill amending the Parsi Marriage Divorce Act of 1936 but rejected Mr. G. S. Motilal's motion for circulation of the Bill to provide submission of certain statements by companies incorporated in or carrying on business in India

MUSLIM DIVORCE BILL

Sir Mahomed Yakub's Bill to consolidate and clarify the provisions of the Muslim law relating to suits for the dissolution of marriages by women married under the Muslim law, and to remove doubts as to the effect of renunciation of Islam by married Muslim woman on her marriage tie, as passed by the Assembly, was carried.

The House thereafter adjourn till Thursday

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
(Established 35 years)
INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALES-MANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION
ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A.I.S.M.A.), BANK OFFICERS (A.I.B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS A.C.I.I.) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.C.S.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE L.C.C. and D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (F.A., A.A.I.A.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded
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World Achievement.

Dew Ponds

From the striking wonders of the earth and sky—the ancient Sphinx and the giant telescopes with which we probe into the secrets of the universe—let us come to a Sussex pond.

Here it is, on the hillside, the green slopes melting into the distance, the sheep nibbling the short grass, a little copse dark against the sky-line. A round pond it is, very still, a blue mirror for the sky on any sunny day we care to look at it.

There may not seem anything of outstanding interest on this Sussex hill—but if we were to go at a period of drought, when rivers are becoming dry and water-courses and wells are low, we should still find water in this miniature lake. For here is one of those wonderful and simple things, a dew pond.

It is easily made. Men will dig out a circle, sloping to the centre which may be seven feet deep, or more. They will make a little bank 18 inches high, or perhaps less, and will line the excavation with clay and a layer of straw over which they spread lime which must not touch the clay. Earth is then laid on the lime, and all is battered down with flat wooden rams.

This is all, but we are regarding one of the most singular achievements of the past and present, for few dew ponds have been made in England and elsewhere for thousands of years. Nothing could be simpler, nothing more effective. A dew pond is never dry. There may be no rain, but the dew pond will be full. Why, no one is quite sure. How it works is something of a mystery, but it does work, and the fact that it does and is so dependable is of tremendous importance to farming.

WANTED

Two influential and reliable Organisers on decent terms for the New Asiatic Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Managing Agents; M/S. Birla Bros. Ltd.) to work in (1) Bombay City & Suburbs, and 2) Gujarat & Kathiawar.

Muslims Fight For Full Quota In Services

Resolution Withdrawn After Assurance By Home Member

NEW DELHI, March 13.

After full five hours' debate in the Central Assembly to-day, the Muslim League's cut motion to discuss the inadequate representation of Mussalmans in the Central Services, other than railways was withdrawn after an assurance given by the Home Member to consider the question.—United Press.

NEW DELHI, March 13.

The House to-day continues discussion of cut motions on the general budget.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad moved the first of the Muslim League cuts to reduce the demand under the head executive council by Re. 1 to discuss the inadequate representation of Muslims in Central Services other than Railways.

Dr. Ziauddin in the course of his speech defined a Communalist as a person who did justice to Muslims and a Nationalist as one who in showing favour to Hindus did positive injustice to Muslims. Every non-Nationalist. he added was a communalist.

Muslims, he continued, were placed in a peculiarly unfortunate position on account of changes in the working of the Executive Council. Every member now was the Governor-General of the Department, and the Secretary was the Governor-General in Council. The Muslim memoer of the Council could not help as it would be interference in the administration of a foreign Government there were only two persons in the world who had really understood the British Government namely Hitler and Gandhiji. Unfortunately, Mr. Jinnah was not in this list of the two.

He then proceeded to deal with Muslim representations in the Labour Department the archaeological department, the Central Board of Revenue, and the Medical Research Department.

He suggested that the percentage of Muslims in each Department should be so fixed that they might obtain the 25 per cent share within ten years. In the Upper Subordinate and officers grade, he continued 50 per cent. should be reserved for direct recruitment and the number of Muslims recruited should be in such a proportion that 25 per cent. of the total might be Muslims. He also suggested that the present practice initiated specially in the railways and post offices of promoting menials to lower subordinate grades should cease.

REPRESENTATION IN OTHER SERVICES.

Mr. Shahban dealt with the case of Muslim employees in other departments of the Government of India. Dealing with the Civil Aviation Department, he urged the need for giving special scholarships to train Muslims. He also pointed out that on Port Trusts, there were hardly any Muslims in the superior posts and he suggested that at least the Chairmanship of one Port should be given to a Muslim. Special situations, he concluded, require special steps, but this was not recognised by the Communications Member, who as a man of peace and did not want to take the trouble of going off the beaten track.

STEWART'S REPLY.

Sir Thomas Stewart intervening in the debate referred to the charges brought against the Aviation, Broadcasting, Meteorological and Post and Telegraph Departments and pointed out, that for the higher posts, it was the Public Services Commission that selected the candidates for appointments, and not the Communications Department.

Dealing with the question of paucity of Muslims in the Civil Aviation Department, he pointed out that if the type of people interested in aviation was taken into consideration, it would be seen that the number of Muslims among them was very small. Similarly for appointments to the Meteorological Department also, Muslims of the requisite qualifications were not forthcoming.

Turning to the Post and Telegraph Department, Sir Thomas declared that no use would be served by merely saying that assertions about paucity of Muslim representation were not correct. He, therefore, gave figures to prove his point.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, reiterated his sympathy with the aspirations of the Minorities to attain their due proportion in the services.

PARTNERSHIP IN STATE SERVICE.

Mr. Bhutto detailed the various devices which he said were used to "suppress" the Muslims, particularly in the Political Department. which was directly under the Viceroy's control and was a department of special importance just now.

Mr. Nauman declared that all that Muslims pleaded for was a recognition of Muslim partnership in the service of the State.

Sir G. S. Bajpai rebutted charges of unjustified supersession of Muslim officers in the Archaeological Department.

Sir Yamin Khan declared that the Muslims did not want to press the claims of inefficient Muslims, but only asked that the policy once laid down of adequate Muslim representation should be strictly adhered to. The policy should not be implemented after the fashion of the negro servant, who when asked to give money to the son of His Master described as the handsomest boy in school went and gave it to his own son, because in his eyes he was handsomest. (laughter).

Khan Bahadur Piracha and Moulvi Abdul Khan further supported the motion giving further instances of what they regarded as injustice to Muslim employees, the latter speaker referring to the case of forty five Muslim second division clerks who he said had been degraded by order of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Mr G. V. Bewoor refuted this allegation, and pointed out that the orders in this connection had been passed not by the Director General's Office, but by the Communications Department and that the change in the grading of these clerks had been made as a matter of interval adjustment between the grades, but involved no change in salary or conditions of service.

WHO SUPPLIED FIGURES?

Bhai Parmanand asked if the figures so copiously quoted by the speakers were supplied by the employees in the departments concerned, and if so, was it not for the heads of those departments to take action against them. He had always opposed the principle communal representation in the services, because it could never be equitable.

Sir Raza Ali speaking as a former member of the Public Service Commission stated, that apart from the engineering services, it was possible to secure suitable Muslim candidates for all technical and other departments. He admitted that promotion should be governed either by seniority or special qualifications, and he also admitted that this was justified on the whole, but the Muslim grievance was that the Muslims were kept down from reaching upper grades, so that they failed to get the chance of being senior enough for promotions. When it came to a question of promotion by selection, then again persons below a senior Muslim were preferred as being specially qualified. It was thus a case of "heads I win and tails you lose." For meeting this grievance, he suggested the appointment of a selection committee such as the one now looking after the choice of candidates for tenure posts in the Central Government.

Sardar Sant Singh felt that things were moving in a direction which ultimately threatened to take away the discipline and efficiency of the Services. A new difficulty that had now arisen was that the term Minority meant only the Muslim Minority.

Mr. Azhar Ali felt some doubt in intervening in an atmosphere of communal tension, but he wanted to make clear that the question was not at all a communal one. He refuted the suggestion that Muslims were not paying proper attention to the education of their community.

MAXWELL'S REPLY

Sir Reginald Maxwell replying to the debate divided the arguments advanced into two classes, namely, expression of doubt as to whether the 1934 resolution was being carried out as it stood, and secondly arguments offering suggestions for further advancing the policy laid down in order to accelerate the achievement of its objects. He reminded the House of the scope of the Resolution, inasmuch as it only related to direct recruitment. He had not detected any definite assertion that the Resolution was not being carried out, but only that evasions were occurring under the guise of promotion and classification of posts, as requiring technical qualifications.

Rules regarding recruitment were, in his opinion, rigorous enough to prevent any possibility of evasion under the guise of promotion. On the question of posts requiring technical qualifications, he pointed out that this question was being examined afresh, to see whether any modifications were necessary.

From the figures that had been before his Department, he could assure the members that there was a steady rise in the proportion of Muslims in the Services since the 1934 Resolution. Concluding, he offered to investigate any complaint that was brought to his notice regarding the working of the resolution

MOTION WITHDRAWN

Sir Ziauddin Ahmed at this stage, expressed satisfaction with the assurances given by the Home Member and asked for leave to withdraw the motion.

The motion was then withdrawn.

URDU SCRIPT IN POSTAL FORMS

Mr. Siddique Ali Khan moved the second Muslim League Party cut of the day to discuss "The departure from the practice of using Urdu script in postal forms." The matter was important, said the speaker,—important enough for him to undertake a fast unto death (laughter), but according to Islam, it would amount to suicide, and so he could not adopt that method. He therefore, chose the alternative of moving the cut motion (more laughter).

Mr Naumann declared that the discontinuance of the Urdu forms was part of the majority community's attempt to reduce the Urdu language to a low position. Other evidences of this attempt included the enforcement of the Wardha Scheme Post masters in many parts of the country, including Calcutta actually suppressed Urdu forms, he asserted, and letters and money orders in Urdu were delayed from 24 to 48 hours.

Mr. Asafali thought that the speakers were mixing up Urdu with the Urdu script, when they talked of discouragement of the Urdu language in the same breath, as of the non-supply of Urdu postal forms If the object of the motion was to secure that Urdu forms were available in places where that script was understood, then he had no objection; but to go further and contend that Urdu forms should be available at all post offices all over the country, was to ask for unjustifiable waste of money. The Congress position with regard to Urdu was well known. It was due to Congress Government that Urdu was spoken more now than ever (cries of no, no).

The debate had not concluded when the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

MISSING 'PLANE TRACED

Forced Landing Near Sholapur: Mrs. Freny Mehta Coming To Bombay By Train

BOMBAY, Monday.

Inquiries made at the Juhu Aerodrome about a Moth 'plane stated to be missing, show that the 'plane, as was expected yesterday, is not bound for Bombay.

It was believed yesterday that a Madras Flying Club machine, believed to be piloted by Mr. Sindaram, of the Club's pilot service left Madras at eight minutes past nine on special charter for Bombay.

The passenger who had engaged the machine was Mrs Freny Mehta of Oomer Park, Warden Road, Bombay. She had been visiting Pondicherry when news reached her that her son was lying ill at home in Bombay.

It was expected yesterday that the machine was due at about 6 o'clock at Juhu. But the landing beacon gave its signal in vain.

But to-day Juhu was informed that the 'plane was not bound for Bombay and in the circumstance, the whole affair seems to shrouded in mystery.

Later

The 'plane of the Madras Flying Club which was reported to be missing since Sunday evening while on its way to Bombay carrying a Parsi lady rushing to see her ailing son has been traced.

Further inquiries show that both the 'plane and passenger are safe. The 'plane was forced to land near Sholapur as the passenger Mrs. Freny Mehta got unwell. Mrs. Mehta it is understood, is coming to Bombay by train.

NO JURISDICTION, NO INFORMATION!

NEW DELHI, March 13.

In the Central Legislative Assembly to-day replying to a question regarding the expulsion orders against three Indian subjects from France (including the London Correspondent of the "Chronicle") Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, Secretary for External Affairs, informed that it was not within the competence of the Government of India to effect cancellation of the orders passed by the Foreign Government on the matter which concerns the internal administration of that State. The Government of India did not, therefore, he said, propose to pursue the matter.

Replying to another question on the same subject Sir Aubrey said that the French Government did not agree at present to cancel the orders.

NO INFORMATION.

Sir Metcalfe informed Mr. Abdul Qaiyum that there was recently an interview at Peshawar between the Governor and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and the agent for tribal areas and the interview was of an entirely private and informal nature He further informed that the Government had no information whether question of tribal areas was discussed and whether Khan Abdul Gaffar made some suggestions for removing tribal unrest.—United Press.

PALESTINE CONFERENCE

Complete List Of Jewish And Arab Delegates

Dr. Ch. Weizmann, (President of the Jewish Agency for Palestine); Mr. David Ben-Gurion, (Chairman of the Executive); Professor Selig Brodetsky. (Head of Political Department, London); Rabbi J. L. Fishman (Jerusalem); Dr. Nahum Goldmann (Representative of the Jewish Agency in Paris and Geneva); Mrs. Rose Jacobs (New York); The Rev. M. L. Perlweig. (London); Mr. M. Shertok (Head of Political Department, Jerusalem); Mr. Louis Lipsky (New York).

MEMBERS

Palestine

Mr M. Ben-Tov; Mr. I. Ben-Zvi, M.B.E. (Chairman of Jewish National Council); Rabbi M. Berlin, (President of World Nizrachi Organisation); Rabbi M. Blau. (Chairman of the Agudath Israel Jerusalem); Mr. D. Hachohen; Dr. I. Hertzog. (Chief Rabbi of Palestine); Mr. B Katznelson; Mr. M. Locker; Dr. B. Mossinsohn, Mr. P. Rutenberg; Mr. J Suprasky; Mr M. M. Ussischkin, (President of the Zionist General Council); Rabbi Uziel. (Sephardi Chief Rabbi Tel-Aviv).

Great Britain

The Viscount Bearsted; Mr. Lionel Cohen, K.C.; Dr. Israel Feldman, (Chairman Palestine Committee, Board of Deputies of British Jews); The Rev. J. K. Goldbloom, (Chairman, English Zionist Federation); Sir Osmond d'Avigdor Goldsmid, J.P.; Mr. H. A. Goodman, (Secretary, Agudath Israel, London), The Very Rev. J H Hertz, (Chief Rabbi of the British Empire); Mr Neville Laski, K.C., (President, Board of Deputies of British Jews); Dr. J. M. Machover; Mr. Simon Marks; Professor L. B. Namier; The Marquess of Reading K.C.; Mr. J. Rosenheim, (President of the Agudath Israel, London); Mr. J. Rothschild, M.P.; Mr Harry Sacher; Mr. J L. Stein, (Hon. Counsel to the Jewish Agency).

United States

Mr. Robert Szold; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

France

Dr. B Weill-Halle.

Germany

Rabbi Dr. L. Baeck. (President of the Reichsvertretung der Juden in Deutschland).

Belgium

Professor Herbert Speyer, (Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency).

Eastern Europe

Mr. Schalom Asch.

South Africa

Mr. J. Jangwer

Secretary

Mr Arthur Lourie.

DIRECTORY OF THE ARAB DELEGATIONS

H. H. Prince Mohamed Abdul-Moneim; H. E. Hassan Nashat Pasha. (Egyptian Ambassador in London); H E Ali Maher Pasha, (Chief of the Royal Cabinet); Abdul-Rahman Bey Azzam. (Egyptian Minister to the Iraqi and Saudi Arabian Governments).

Iraq

H E General Nuri al-Said (Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs); Saiyid Abdullah Bekir, (Secretary).

PALESTINIAN ARABS

Delegates

Auni Bey Abdul-Hadi; Jamal Eff. Husaini; Dr. Husain al-Khalidi; Alfred Eff. Rock; Amin Bey Tamimi; Musa Bey al-Alami; Mr. George Antonius.

Advisers

Fuad Eff. Saba; Yaqub Eff. Chusain; Abdul-Latif Bey Salah

Saudi Arabia

H. R. H the Amir Faisal. (Minister for Foreign Affairs); Sheikh Hafiz Wahba. (Saudi Arabian Minister in London); Fuad Bey Hamza, (Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs); Ibrahim al-Suliman (Secretary).

Trans-Jordan

H. E. Taufiq Pasha Abul-Huda. (Chief Minister to the Government) Najib Bey Alamuddin, (Secretary).

Yemen

H. R. H. Prince Saif ul-Islam al-Husain.

Al Qadhi Muhammad Abdullah al-Shami; Al Qadhi Ali ibn Husain al-Amri.

A SHORT STORY

Vanity

(BY JAMES FREEMAN)

"Every man," said Inspector Joe Warren, frowning over the letter he held in his hand, "has a weak point. In the case of "The Flash" most daring criminal of this city's criminal history, it appears to be vanity." He gestured toward the letter. "The fellow has become drunk with his success in accomplishing two outstanding robberies. And now he has taken to writing us letters, stating just where he's going to be at a certain time and what he plans to do. He thinks it a big feather in his cap if he can get away with the crime after sending us a notice."

Detective Fargo blew smoke rings at the ceiling and evaded his chief's eyes.

'So far,' he said, "he seems to have been pretty successful in carrying out his plans. This is the third letter we've received. Each time the flash has appeared where he said he would at exactly the time denoted in his letters. And while we've stood idly by he's committed his crimes and escaped. What's he up to this time?"

"The Devonshire party,' Warren growled The truth of Fargo's statement scored him. "Mrs. Devonshire is planning to wear that valuable emerald her husband brought her from Europe a month ago. The Flash states in this letter that he intends to steal the emerald and defies us to stop him."

Fargo crushed out his cigarette. "Have you taken any steps to prevent the robbery?"

"Of course, you idiot! I've notified Mrs. Devonshire not to wear the jewel. But the devil of it is she wants to show it to her friends, and declares that an imitation won't do. Furthermore, she demands that we send up a half dozen plainclothes men to protect her.'

The inspector was silent a moment, tapping on the surface of his desk with a pencil.

Fargo waited, saying nothing. Silence when the chief was in such a mood was an excellent policy, he had learned, to adhere to.

"Fargo, as you know, The Flash's disguise is perfect. He'll appear at that party as a guest, or servant or someone with whom the Devonshires are but slightly acquainted. I want you to go up there early, meet Mrs. Devonshire when she comes downstairs and stick with her until the last guest has gone. Then see to it that the emerald is stored away in a safe before you leave. I'll have Johnson and a couple of other men mingling with the guests, but Mrs Devonshire knows you, hence won't feel reluctant about letting you keep with her. Later in the evening I'll run out there myself.'

At eleven o'clock on the night of the Devonshire party Inspector Warren drew his roadster up before the palatial mansion and ascended the steps. He felt reasonably sure that The Flash would not attempt his criminal act until after mianight, when, possibly, the vigilance of the detectives would be somewhat less rigid than earlier in the evening.

Yet the moment the Devonshire butler opened the door Warren knew something had happened. The butler's face was white and drawn, and over his shoulder Warren could see a group of guests huddled in the hallway, with Detective Johnson standing guard.

Warren stepped quickly inside. And at that moment Mrs. Devonshire, accompanied by her husband and Detective Fargo, came flying down the stairs.

"What's happened" Warren barked at Fargo, ignoring the incoherent babble of Mrs. Devonshire.

"It's gone," Fargo grated. "About an hour ago. I was standing behind Mrs. Devonshire in the reception line. Someone poked a gun in my back and told me to walk backwards. When I saw the fellow's face I knew it was The Flash, became he was a dead ringer for myself."

"A ringer for you!" Warren gasped. "What the devil do you mean?"

"I mean,' said Fargo grimly, "that his disguise this time looked like me, generally speaking. He forced me into a closet and cracked me over the head. Naturally no one noticed that anything was happening, as Mrs. Devonshire was exhibiting her emerald at the time. And when The Flash returned and stood in my place, it occurred to no one that it was not me."

"Ten minutes ago I came to and began to kick on the door Devonshire opened it. I rushed up to Mrs Devonshire and discovered that she had just missed her emerald.—The Flash has outsmarted us again!"

Warren slumped wearily into a chair.

"To-morrow," he groaned, "every newspaper in the city will have the story. It will be the most humiliating moment of my life.'

Fargo smiled bitterly.

"Every man has his weak points," he said. "Yours seems to be vanity."

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SIR C. P. WANTS NO INTERFERENCE

Quotes Jawahar & Criticises Congress Decision On States

TRIVANDRUM, March 12.

"The Indian National Congress is to-day and has been recently a battleground for control of party finances and party power and it comes to Travancore preaching a policy of independence and interference in States and asks us to reform ourselves politically. I would tell the Congress "physician heal thyself", said the Dewan of Travancore, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer in the course of an address at the police presentation parade held this morning.

The Dewan added that Congress had in the latest resolution decided upon an independent democratic state, independent in every sense and independent of British.

"We are not independent of the British Crown, because we are bound thereto by ties of tried mutual loyalty and treaty obligations." In another resolution the Congress has stated that Haripura idea has served its turn and that it may become necessary for the Congress to interfere actively in the States. At least in this State I can say this much that no outside interference of any sort will be tolerated. That should be clearly understood

C. P. QUOTES JAWAHAR.

Sir Ramaswamy added: "Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said in the midst of pandemonium in Congress two days ago that he had not seen so much unregulated indiscipline for the last 25 years. This was in the home land of Congress in the midst of the elite and cream of Congress. Did they wish to reproduce such pandemonium elsewhere?"

The Dewan emphasised if there was autocracy and indiscipline anywhere it was less in Travancore than elsewhere.—A. P.

THE NEGLECTED BHIL

(Continued from page 6)

bition, if possible, is required more in those areas than in places where individual freedom of choice is a, any rate possible and where the racial damage is not so obvious."

Need For Uplift

What is wanted for raising the moral tone and material condition of such hill tribes segregated by nature and not capable of self-development is to enforce prohibition of liquor, at any rate of cheap liquor, accompanied by propaganda against it and introduction of counter attractions. Education in the language of the district, Marathi, though the Bhil speaks his own Bhili dialect, must be widely spread by Hindu missionary societies, like the Bhil Seva Mandal with free hostels or Ashrams under devoted teachers aided by the State. Various trades like carpentry, smithy, tailoring and weaving should be taught to Bhil youths.

At present Akrani Mahal is almost an unknown land to the public at large and hated by Government servants like a place of exile. There is no reason why a few thousands of rupees should not be earmarked by Government for the social, moral and economic uplift of these people who have almost been lost to the Indian nation, and why a band of some public social workers should not make their home here and settle in the mids of Pavras and Bhils. If Christian Missionaries from distant lands beyond the seas can settle themselves in such solitary places for a number of years, why not we men of the same country for our brethren who can less developed than ourselves? A party of Bhil Sevaks must plant themselves in the hills, should learn their dialects and try to assimilate themselves with them and lift up this older race by dint of hard and sustained work for a few years, after which they will be able to stand on their own legs.

LONDON:—The police after an extensive investigation have established that the Canal breach was accidental.

MUTT AND JEFF—Well, Perhaps Jeff should Have Put It on His Shoe — By BUD FISHER

HERE'S WHERE I HAVE SOME FUN WITH MUTT --- HERE HE COMES NOW!
2-17
WHAT CHA DOIN'?
I JUST SEWED A MOURNING BAND ON THE LEG OF MY PANTS!
MOURNING BAND? WHO DIED?
ONE OF MY FAMILY!
TOO BAD, BUT WHY ARE YOU WEARING IT ON YOUR LEG INSTEAD OF YOUR ARM?
IT'S MY STEP MOTHER (SNIFF SNIFF)
OH WELL! I GOTTA HAVE A LITTLE FUN ONCE IN A WHILE!

Fields and Factories

PROVIDENT FUND FOR THE POOR

Urgent Need For All Low-Paid Employees

We reproduce the following from "Indian Labour Journal":—

The cut motion of Mr. N. M. Joshi, during the Railway Budget debate in the Central Assembly which was intended to discuss grievances of railwaymen was accepted by the House. Among those enumerated by Mr. Joshi was the question of Provident Fund for the low-paid employees. Although the Royal Commission on Labour has recommended the extension of membership of the Provident Fund to all the employees including the lowest-paid the Government of India have been evading to implement it on the ground that it would mean an additional cost of Rs. 27,00,000 for State Railways. Sir Thomas Stewart, replying to the debate raised by Mr. Joshi, repeated the pet argument of the Government while admitting that extension of Provident Fund benefits to low-paid employees would be a happy dispensation. It is a pity that Government could not find money for the poor class of employees. While Provident Fund is provided for all higher class of employees including officers who could afford to protect themselves by getting their lives insured, it is denied to the workers who are paid a pitiable pittance. It is high time that Government found money in order to provide for Provident Fund benefits to low-paid employees as well.

RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNIONS

The question of recognition of unions raised by Mr. Joshi, while moving the cut motion, should also be interesting to all railway trade unions. The progress in respect of this question seems to be tardy and halting. There does not appear to be a genuine desire to recognise trade unions and promote their healthy development. The policy of the Railway Administration is like the cat on the wall. Sitting on the fence just to watch, they may prolong the existing state of affairs but will not lay the foundation for a happier future.

In view of the acceptance of Mr. Joshi's motion, may we hope Government will take the question of providing Provident Fund for the low-paid employees and recognition of trade unions more seriously and secure contentment and peace on Railways?

NEW CHAIRMAN OF I. L. O.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office, at its regular Autumn meeting, which was held in London on the invitation of the British Government, chose Mr. Paal Berg, Norwegian Government representative, as its Chairman for the coming year. Mr. Berg, who is President of the Norwegian Supreme Court, succeeds Mr. Frederick William Leggett of Great Britain. Mr. Hans C. Oersted of Denmark was re-elected as Employers' Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body; and Mr. Corneille Mertens of Belgium was re-elected as Workers' Vice-Chairman.

The new Chairman, an eminent authority on Labour law, is well known in Geneva, where he has represented the Norwegian Government at sessions of the International Labour Conference since 1931. He served as Chairman of the Preparatory Maritime Conference here in November 1935, and as President of the special Maritime Session of the International Labour Conference in November 1936.

Since 1916, Mr. Berg has been Chairman of the Norwegian Commission for Social Peace. He was Minister of Social Affairs in Norway in 1920, and Minister of Justice from 1920 to 1926. Besides presiding over the Norwegian Supreme Court, he also presides over the Norwegian Court of Arbitration in Labour Disputes.

RUMOURS ABOUT BHAVNAGAR

Dewan Pattani Contradicts Them

Mr. A. P. Pattani, Dewan of Bhavnagar, writes:—

The following reports have been brought to my notice.

"Statesman" 26-11-38.

Bhavnagar State, it is reported, will be the first among the Kathiawar States to concede partial self-Government to the people.

The Dewan of Bhavnagar State, it is learnt, is in communication with Mahatma Gandhi and with Sardar Patel.

"Bombay Chronicle", 26-11-38.

The Dewan of Bhavnagar starts to-day 'en route' Devgad Bariya to Bombay to see Sardar Patel.

The scheme for Responsible Government for Rajkot was sent to Sardar Patel by Special Aeroplane yesterday through his private Secretary.

"Bombay Chronicle" 23-1-39.

The Rajkot deadlock remains unchanged. Mr. Anantrai Pattani, Dewan of Bhavnagar, after consulting both the parties is expected to see the Viceroy in this connection.

"Bombay Chronicle", 6-3-39.

Mr. Anantrai Pattani, Dewan of Bhavnagar, discussed with Gandhiji last night the question of devising ways and means to proceed with an enquiry into the alleged police atrocities and Darbar Virawalas' eight years' maladministration."

I do not know how the above incorrect news came to be conveyed.

COMMUNAL CLASH AT BEAWAR

Weapons And Lathis Used Freely

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BEAWAR, (By Mail.)

A communal clash was witnessed in Beawar, when a Holi Procession of Hindus consisting of Arya Samajists passed by a mosque with a band playing along with the procession. It is said, that some unknown mischief mongers shouted communal slogans, which created communal trouble. Lathis and Dharias and other weapons were used freely by both the sides. Several Hindus and Muslims sustained serious injuries. The wounded persons have been sent to the Hospital.

DRAMATIC END OF BAFFLING PROBLEM

I. C. S. Magistrate Carries Tazia

GORAKHPUR, (by Mail.)

A problem that baffled solution came to a dramatic end on the last day of Moharram when an I. C. S. officer himself lifted a Tazia.

At Nautanwan Hindu and Muslim Taziadars put forth a novel plea that unless a newly constructed house belonging to a Muslim, which had cost the owner Rs. 4,000, was demolished they would not proceed further. Mr. Gundavia, I. C. S., and another Magistrate rushed to the spot and to their surprise found the processionists adamant in their demand though the road there was wide enough to allow 3 cars to pass side by side.

Failing to persuade the processionists Mr. Gundavia himself lifted one of the Tazias and proceeded automatically followed by others.—A. P.

To Accept Or Not To Accept Federation?

Chancellor Of Chamber Of Princes Silent On Issue

(Continued from Page 14).

appear to meet the object in view. This information was accordingly circularised to all the States.

(d) The question of riparian rights of Indian States which had been pending settlement for a number of years received further consideration, and it was decided that as Section 130 to 134 of the Government of India Act, 1935, dealing exclusively with water disputes offered a reasonable compromise, it was not necessary to proceed with the matter any further. this question was accordingly dropped.

(e) A satisfactory settlement was also reached over the question of extradition of criminals between the Indian States and British India, of which the details were notified to the States through a circular on the subject issued in July 1938.

(f) The question of apportionment of the shares of Indian States in the proceeds of the surcharge on petrol was originally decided after negotiations between the Government of India and the Chamber of Princes. Complaints were however received from a large number of States, against the revised formula of distribution of surcharge among the Indian States whose petrol consumption during the year was below one lac gallons.

The matter was carefully examined, and it appeared that certain difficulties suggested by the States concerned were really genuine and deserved to be removed. The matter was accordingly taken up at the last (formal) meeting of the Standing Committee when the Political Secretary intimated that the suggestions made would be examined with the help of the Government of India Department concerned. Let us hope that satisfactory solution of the difficulties of the States will be found as early as possible.

(g) The extradition arrangements between the States and Burma, after its separation from India, were settled on the basis of status quo through an Order-in-Council under the Fugitive Offenders Acts of 1881 and 1915.

(h) The question of reorganization of the Indian States forces, was thoroughly examined by a Committee of Ministers under the resourceful chairmanship of Nawab Samd Yar Jung, Army Secretary, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad. The report of this Committee was later considered by the Standing Committee. In the meantime the Chatfield Committee came to India to consider the Indian Defence Reorganisation plan, and to investigate into the Military and financial aspects of the problem of Indian Defence.

We were invited to meet the Chatfield Committee in order to apprise them of the general viewpoint of the States on matters within the terms of reference of the Committee.

The Standing Committee appointed a sub-committee consisting their Highnesses of Bikaner, Patiala and myself to meet the Chatfield Committee. We met them in January last and frankly urged the States' point of view. The Chairman and Members of this Committee seemed to appreciate fully the importance of the States in any scheme of Indian Defence and sympathetically listened to all we had to tell them. Let us hope that the recommendations of this Committee will soon help to place the defence services of India and the States on a proper footing.

(i) A reservation was made in 1926 excluding the States from the international obligations undertaken under the Slavery Convention. Enquiries made from the States, however, went to show that no slavery existed in Indian States and that the position in regard to forced labour did not compare unfavourably with that of British India. The reservation of 1926 was accordingly eliminated.

(j) The position as regards retrocession of jurisdiction over railway lands together with allied matters was also pursued further. Some of the pending questions have satisfactorily been settled and relevant notifications and circulars have already been issued to the States. A few important questions are still under active negotiation and it is hoped that they will, before long, be settled with due regard to the reasonable viewpoint of the States.

(k) The important question of the reorganisation of the Chamber of Princes, so as to make it fully representative of the big and small States was also taken up; and it is gratifying to note that the proposed scheme was adopted, without any dissentient by a very representative conference of Rulers and Representatives of States held in Bombay in November 1938.

"The proposed enlargement of the Chamber of Princes through the inclusion of new Members in their own right who are entitled to it on well-defined tests has also reached the final stages of negotiations.

In the review of work read at the last Chamber Session by His Highness the then Chancellor, it was pointed out, with regard to this question, that the Government of India were awaiting unanimous expression of opinion from the Princes. We have fortunately succeeded in making recommendations at our Bombay Conference without any dissentients. We hope and request that a sympathetic and satisfactory settlement of this long pending problems may now be made as early as possible.

"Last but not the least, this period has involved very heavy flow of correspondence in which advice sought had to be given to various States on many pressing problems.

VICEROY'S PLAIN SPEAKING TO PRINCES

(Continued from page 14)

interests of Your Highnesses and of the princely order as a whole and the representations which have reached me have received the fullest and most sympathetic consideration.

I am content now to await the verdict of the rulers and I will add only that the decision which has to be taken is one of supreme importance to Your Highnesses, to your dynasties and to India; and that I feel confident that it will be approached with a full sense of the heavy obligation which rests upon you in this matter.

For myself, closely connected as I have been with the preparation of the federal scheme, and with the examination and the elucidation of the various points of obscurity or difficulty which have suggested themselves to Your Highnesses in the course of your examination of it, I will say no more to-day than this—that that scheme, to the devising and the acceptance of which members of Your Highnesses order present here to-day contributed in so material a degree, represents the result of a close and careful examination of this most important question by the best talent of India and of Great Britain.

While in the nature of this it may have flaws and imperfections of its own, no one has yet succeeded in devising a more satisfactory method of dealing with the problems which have confronted Your Highnesses than the scheme of Federation embodied in the Act of 1935.

ATTACKS ON STATES

"I am not ignorant that in recent times the Rulers of Indian States have been passing through in many cases a period of stress and difficulty. Far be it from me to deny that there have been many cases in which States have been subjected at attacks which were entirely unjustified, attacks in which one has been unable to trace any scrupulous regard for strict accuracy, or any real desire to promote the welfare of the State or its people. But making all allowance for the fact that attacks of that nature have frequently been made, it is, I am sure, as plain to Your Highnesses as it is to me that it is more than ever essential in present conditions and in this changing world in which we live that the authorities of the Indian States should without exception make it their constant care to watch for and to remedy any legitimate grievances that may exist in the administrative field.

"Your Highnesses will agree with me that it is, equally, as clearly in the interests of all rulers as it is their plain and manifest duty, to ensure by their own close personal interest in the affairs of their State, in the work of their officials, and in the daily life of their subjects, that those subjects have cause for content, that they are not allowed to suffer undue exactions either on behalf of the State itself or at the call of unworthy officials, and that all genuine grievances receive prompt and active consideration. It goes without saying that an effective machinery by which the authorities of the States can satisfy themselves that all such complaints can readily reach the ears of the Durbar is an essential necessity in the present conditions; and Your Highnesses will all agree with me that it is equally essential that the peoples of the States should feel assured that their wants, their difficulties and their representations will receive the fullest attention and the fullest sympathy. Whatever may be motives or the causes underlying criticisms of, or attacks on, the Indian States, the vulnerability of Durbars will obviously be increased if any legitimate grievances are left unredressed for agitation to exploit.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

In regard to constitutional changes or developments in the Indian States the Viceroy said: The decision as to the constitution best suited to the needs of his people and his State rests with the ruler himself to take, and no pressure will be brought to bear on him in this respect by the Paramount Power. Nor will any obstruction be placed in his way by the Paramount Power should he wish to give effect to constitutional advances consistent with his treaty obligations. It is obvious that full consideration must be given to local circumstances and conditions. But making the fullest allowance for that fact, Your Highnesses will, I am quite certain agree with me that the more personal the form of rule, the greater is the need for personal touch.

The Viceroy said that rulers must see that all classes of his subjects are given their fair share in the benefits of his rule, and that an undue proportion of the revenue of his State is not reserved for his own expenditure. An absentee ruler, like an absentee landlord, represents a condition of affairs that has never easily admitted of justification. But Your Highnesses will agree with me that, in such an event, it is essential that the ruler so obliged to be absent from the personal direction of affairs in his State should satisfy himself beyond any question that those to whom he entrusts the Government of his State are fully worthy of his confidence."

As Your Highnesses have lately been assured, the Paramount Power stands ready to support the Princes in the fulfilment of its treaty obligations. That does not, I need not say, for a moment mean that the Princes themselves are not the primary custodians of their ancient and illustrious heritage. How often has it not been impressed on the Princes of India by those who have had their best interests at heart that they should sink their differences and stand shoulder to shoulder for the good of their states and for their own happiness and peace of mind? Can it honestly be said, looking back as we do to-day over any period of years, that much has been achieved in pursuance of that advice?

There is no class and no community in the world which does not contain its weaker brethren. But it is, as Your Highnesses so well know, the common tendency of mankind to generalise, and one Ruler who ignores the welfare of his subjects is only too apt to be regarded as an embodiment of all his neighbours. Is it not possible that the more far-sighted Princes should combine to point out to such a Ruler by means of friendly advice the error of his ways, so that discredit may not be brought upon the entire princely order? In no case is the need for co-operation and combination more patent, more pronounced, and more immediate than in the case of the smaller States. Those States whose resources are so limited as virtually to preclude them individually from providing for the requirements of their people in accordance with modern standards have indeed no other practical alternative before them. I would take this opportunity to impress on the Rulers of such States, with all the emphasis at my command, the wisdom of taking the earliest possible steps to combine with their neighbours in the matter of administrative services so far as this is practicable. In doing so, they can rely upon receiving all possible assistance and advice from me and from my advisers, but the need is urgent and pressing. It calls for prompt action on the part of those concerned, and it is, in my judgement, vital in the interests of the smaller States themselves that no time whatever should be lost in taking the necessary steps.

PERORATION

Your Highnesses, I have touched in the few remarks I have had the pleasure of addressing to you to-day on matters of great significance and great consequence to the States and to their Rulers.

I feel sure that the significance of what I have said will not be lost upon you at a moment such as the present, of crucial importance in the development of the history of India. I do not desire to detain you longer this morning. Let me only again thank you for the opportunity of seeing you, and extend my best good wishes to you for a profitable session and for the successful discharge of the business which lies before us. (Loud applause).

Dissolve Socialist Party

Mr. Kidwai's View

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD March 13

The Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister, interviewed by "Chronicle" representative expressed the view that the Socialist Party did not appear to have much utility in view of the exposition of its policy at Tripuri by men like Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan and Acharya Narendra Deo.

They had declared that at the present juncture only Gandhian philosophy and Gandhian leadership could take the country forward and ideological differences should not be pressed until independence was achieved.

In these circumstances, he asked, what was the utility of forming a Socialist Party and creating dissensions between the right and the left in the Congress.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL STARTS HOLIDAY CAMP

VIDYAVAN, (By Mail).

With the sole aim of imparting both physical and mental training to boys and girls of all nationalities of modern scientific lines Vidyavan as a model residential school has been started five months back with the active help of a batch of self-sacrificing young graduates in the picturesque rural surroundings near a coastal village and is progressing from day to day. They have now thirty residential students from different provinces and 25 day scholars.

Under the circumstances they have decided to start a holiday camp in the big beautiful and attractive gardens of Vidyavan just 5 miles from the sea during the summer vacations this year with an attractive programme—indoor and outdoor games and sports, wide games physical drill, scouting girl-guiding etc.

The camp is intended for boys and girls from 5 to 15 years of age and a nominal fee of Rupees ten will be charged for each child towards camp expenditure, boarding and lodging. An additional fee of Rupees two will be charged towards camp uniform. Applications must reach the camp office before the first of April with the advance fee of Rupees Five and uniform charges Rupees two.

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Medicos Throw Light On Ills Of Textile Workers

Dr. Vyas On Incidence Of Eye Diseases

Dr. Erulkar Submits Table Of Minimum Food Requirements

"If the death rate amongst our working classes is to be lowered, the incidence of disease lessened and general health brought up to minimum standards, their working conditions must be improved, and they must be given sufficient wage to secure better food and more hygienic living conditions than they have at present."

This was the statement made by Dr. A. S. Erulkar in the course of his examination before the Textile Inquiry Committee on Monday.

DR. D. G. VYAS WHO WAS EXAMINED EARLIER IN THE DAY MADE VARIOUS SUGGESTIONS TO SAFEGUARD THE WORKERS AGAINST THE DISEASES OF THE EYE, WHICH THEY WERE PRONE TO SUFFER FROM.

DR. VYAS GAVE AN ACCOUNT OF THE VARIOUS TYPES OF DISEASES, THAT WORKERS GENERALLY SUFFERED FROM. FIRSTLY, THERE WERE EXTERNAL INJURIES OF THE EYE CAUSED BY THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN BODIES SUCH AS COTTON AND IRON PARTICLES. PERFORATING INJURIES WERE MORE SERIOUS IN THEIR NATURE, BUT WERE NOT VERY COMMON. THERE WERE ALSO INJURIES CAUSED BY THE SPURTING OF CAUSTIC SUBSTANCES.

A second group of diseases commonly prevalent among Textile workers were various kinds of defects for glasses. Firstly, workers who worked in bad light and were in bad nutritional circumstances suffered from Presbyopia or an early failure of sight. This could be remedied by the use of glasses. A second disease in the same group was high Myopia an error of refraction. Workers were given any type of work without reference to their eye sight. Persons suffering from high Myopia should not be given fine work. But persons suffering from Hypermetropia could be given any kind of work provided they wore glasses.

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL.

A third group of diseases were due to degeneration as a result of old age. Bad light, bad nutrition and working at close quarter caused this kind of diseases, which in course of time, would render the worker absolutely unfit for any kind of work. In this group, also fell diseases like Toxi amphyopia which might result from over use of tobacco and alcohol by people who were undernourished. In such cases, glasses were of no use, but the patients could be treated and their sight restored to normal.

Then there were a group of unavoidable diseases of the eye. Such was Cataract and the more disastrous Glacoma, which if not treated immediately, might result in a total failure of eye sight.

VENEREAL DISEASES AND THE EYE.

In answer to a question put by the chairman, the Hon. Justice Mr. H. V. Divatia, Dr. Vyas said that venereal diseases were also conducive to eye diseases. When not treated immediately, there was the risk of the eyes being affected. But these diseases were not so common among the textile workers as nutritional diseases.

The extent of the effect of night shift on eye sight depended on the arrangement of light. If the light was too bright, the eyes would be irritated, and if it was too little, the eyes would be strained. The quantity of light needed depended on the area of the room and the kind of work. Direct light was more injurious than reflected light.

HIGH ACUITY OF VISION.

The doctor suggested that every worker should be subjected to medical examination. His refractive errors could be corrected by glasses at the preliminary examination. A High Myope should not be given fine work. There was an anomaly of the eye wherein the vision would be alright, but due to defective muscular arrangement, there would be discomfort to the worker. Such cases could be treated. People suffering from night-blindness should not be put on night work. The Textile Industry required a high degree of acuity of vision. Those who were lacking in such acuity should not be employed.

There should also be periodic examinations. This would help in the early discovery and treatment of diseases, of which the worker may not become aware for a considerable time. This would also help in preventing infectious diseases like Tracoma. A worker showing signs of such a diseases should be segregated and treated properly.

FREE GLASSES FOR WORKERS.

The doctor pointed out that the prescription of glasses was not enough. He had often found that the workers could not afford to buy the glasses. Therefore, they should either be given glasses free or some arrangements should be made to supply them cheap glasses.

Doctor Vyas showed to the committee members two kinds of goggles. One of them was intended as a protection against flying particles of dust, steel, or the spurting of caustic alkalis or corrosive acids. The other was intended as a protection against exposure to ultra-violet radiation, resulting from blinding flashes of light.

He also suggested that the mill clinics should be able to provide first aid in cases of injuries and minor defects, and refer serious cases to eye hospitals. Lastly, he suggested the establishment of some machinery to educate the workers in the protection and hygiene of the eyes.

ERULKAR'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Abraham E Erulkar in the course of a memorandum submitted to the committee provided two tables of daily food requirements of an adult textile worker one for vegetarians and the other for meat eaters. In terms of money, the vegetarian diet would cost Rs. 7-8-3 per month and the non-vegetarian Rs. 9-12-4. The tables were drawn up, with a view to minimum cost, consistent with minimum physiological requirements.

He also gave a table showing the diet consumed by various classes of workers. The table showed that the Bengal Jail diet and the diets of Indian soldier, a Chinese factory worker and a Japanese worker were superior to the diets suggested by the doctor and much superior to the diet of a woman textile worker of Bombay.

Answering questions put by the Chairman Dr. Erulkar said that the calorie requirements of an adult worker was from 2800 to 3000 calories.

Soya beans had more proteins, but people had a prejudice against it. They could easily substitute lentils in the place of Soya beans.

GHEE ESSENTIAL.

Ghee was essential for Vegetarians. It was only through milk and ghee that they could get essential vitamins such as A and D, and certain amino acids present in animal proteins. If he had the power, he would totally prohibit the sale of vegetable ghee.

Textile workers were prone to suffer from diseases of the respiratory system and the stomach. The hot moist and laden with cotton tended to irritate the respiratory tract. The incidence of Tuberculosis was also great among the Textile workers.

SEPARATE HOSPITAL FOR TEXTILE WORKERS

He suggested that there should be a separate hospital for Textile Workers. The K. E. M. Hospital was so overcrowded that it was very difficult for workers to get benefit from it.

Answering questions put by Mr. V. L. Mehta, Dr. Erulkar stated that the table of diet he had given was not a standard table, but a table of minimum requirements. The diet might vary with the height and weight of the individuals and to a certain extent by the habits of the people. But the variation by climate was not very important.

Milk could not be replaced by buttermilk, as the calorie value of the latter was half that of milk.

He could give some credence to the complaints of the workers who stated that they got digestive diseases by night shift, because experiments had shown that the digestive activities were different during the day and the night. Besides, it was difficult for the system to adjust itself to rapid changes.

He stressed the importance of additional diet to pregnant women, who should be given at least a pint of milk per day.

Answering a question put by Prof. D. R. Gadgil, he stated that the advantage of a separate hospital for Textile Workers lay in the fact that they could get better attention. Also, it would facilitate the compiling of data relative to the determination of the incidence of disease.

MINIMUM AND NO REDUCTION.

Answering questions put by Mr. S. A. Brelvi he reiterated that the diet table he had given was the minimum, and he could accept no reduction in it. The diet of Jovari and onions on which the Textile workers of Hubli were stated to live was similar to the diet of the Bengal peasants who lived and died on food which would not keep a rat alive for fifteen days.

The K. E. M. Hospital was hopelessly insufficient for the workers. Many rich people who should go to dispensaries and clinics came to the hospital. Legally speaking, they had a right to be treated there as they were rate payers. There was need of a greater number of hospitals, particularly for the workers.

FALLACY REFUTED

In conclusion, the doctor expressed his opposition to the idea of canteens. He would like the distribution of milk and fruit by canteens, but the difficulty of management would effectively negative the benefits of a canteen. Besides, a canteen provided food to the worker and left his family alone. As an alternative, he would suggest the running of cheap grain shops. It was totally wrong to suggest that any extra cash wages earned by the workers would be dissipated. It was a proved fact that the workers in China and India spent a very large proportion of their wages on food, and any increase in wages would certainly be used to improve their diet.

Later in the day Dr. Nazir Ahmed, Director, Technological Laboratory, Indian Central Cotton Committee was examined in camera.

Vishnudutt Nagar Deserted

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR, MARCH. 13.

Vishnudutt Nagar which was throbbing with life and humming with hectic activities for the past week wears a deserted look today.

With the closing of the session many delegates and visitors left last night and the rest are leaving today. By tomorrow the desertion will be almost complete.

Among the Congress leaders Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai. Acharya Kripalani and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan left this morning, the former three for Delhi.

Babu Rajendra Prasad is leaving for Patna this evening and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, for Allahabad.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose leaves for Calcutta to-day by the Bombay Mail.—United Press Congress Special.

BARODA REFORMS

Substance Of Responsible Govt. Absent

The members of the Working Committee of the Baroda State Praja Mandal, who had assembled in Bombay for a meeting were entertained to tea by Mr. Sankalchand G Shah the president of the Bombay Branch of the Praja Mandal The members of the Bombay managing committee, Mrs. Gangaben Patel, Mr. Chimanlal J. Shah, Mr. Rangildas Kapadia, Mr. Shivabhai Patel, Mr Chhotubhai Pandit were also present.

Mr. Chhotubhai Pandit after introducing the guests to the host, opened the topic of the reforms recently declared by H. H The Maharaja of Baroda, requested the guests to give their opinion on them, whereupon Mr. Pranlal Munshi and Mr Chhotabha Sutaria explained at length how the reforms did not contain the substance of responsible Government, and as such were not fit to be recommended for acceptance to the people.

Aryan Satyagraha In Hyderabad

SHOLAPUR, March 13.

Mr. Kushalchand, third dictator of the Aryan Satyagraha, categorically contradicted, to-day, the rumour emanating from the Hyderabad State, that the Aryan Satyagraha movement is likely to be suspended

On the question of suspension, if any, Mr. Kushalchand declared it could only be decided by the International Aryan League.—United Press.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru arriving with the members of the Egyptian delegation to attend the open Session of the Congress on Friday.

NATAL INDIAN CONGRESS

Mass Meeting Against Segregation: Chairman's Speech

DURBAN, Feb. 27.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress was held in Durban yesterday to protest against the decision of the Government to segregate Indians Mr. Hajee E. M. Paruk presided.

The Chairman addressing the gathering said:—

Though the occasion on which we have met is one that is most unhappy I am pleased to see so many of you present. It is a proof that you are conscious of your responsibility.

In December last a deputation from an anti-Indian Conference of rate-payers, Parliamentarian, provincial councillors and local authorities waited on the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Stuttaford at Pretoria, and made allegations of Indian penetration in the rural towns of the Transvaal. In reply the Minister said that he would discuss the matter with his colleagues and propose legislation granting authority to register servitudes free of charge in title-deeds prohibiting the lease and sale to end the occupation by Indian where, for instance, 60 per cent of the European property owners agree to it, the implication being that this decision would be binding upon the remaining 40 per cent.

On the 10th February this year a deputation of the Transvaal Indian Congress accompanied by officials of the South African Indian Congress, waited upon the Minister of the Interior at Cape-Town, and stressed upon him the necessity of the passing by Parliament of the Feetham resolutions in terms of his assurance to Congress and Agent-General last year. These resolutions, gentlemen, were to implement the findings of the Feetham Commission, an impartial commission established under the Transvaal Land Tenure Act under which act it was agreed that the Gold Law of 1908 of the Transvaal which restricted the occupation and ownership of land on the reef by Indians should be so amended as to empower the Minister to withdraw any proclaimed land from the operation of the Gold Law.

The Minister informed the Congress that in order to facilitate the passing of the Feetham resolutions it would be necessary to place before his Party Caucus a definite scheme to deal with the occupation and ownership of land by Indians all over the Union and the proposed scheme of his was to meet the outcry against penetration of Asiatics into European areas. The Minister repeated the scheme as outlined by him to the representatives of the anti-Indian Transvaal Rate-payers' Association, increasing his 60 per cent to 75 per cent.

The Minister has been interviewed twice by your delegates and he has been informed in the most clear language and by a considered statement in writing, that the two questions are in no way connected.

As far as trade is concerned the arbitrary operation of the licensing laws relegate the Indian trader to certain areas. We have consistently protested against these disabilities and sought their repeal.

We declare that this servitude scheme of the Minister is segregation of the direst kind, and its practical effect will be constant friction between the European and Indian Communities. Agitation instigated by sectional or commercial interests, or emotionalism stimulated by some national celebration would be sufficient to secure the support of the necessary 75 p.c. of European residents, for a measure of this sort and the scheme provides unlimited opportunities for the stirring up of racial feeling. The imposition of disabilities by means of this measure now under consideration will involve the ruination and humiliation of our community and will disturb the lawful occupation and ownership of land by Indians.

This scheme of Mr. Stuttafford's has the same if not a more dangerous object in view as Dr. Malan's Areas Reservation Bill of 1925 and is in definite violation of the spirit and letter of the Capetown Agreement of 1926, on the conclusion of which Dr. Malan dropped his Areas Reservation Bill, this was a testimony that the Union Government had turned its back for all time on the policy of the segregation of Indians.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

This mass meeting of Indians held under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress expresses its deepest concern at the report that the Minister of the Interior has under consideration, the introduction of a scheme of Segregation for the whole of the Union by the imposing of Servitudes in title deeds in respect of occupation and ownership of residential properties by Indians, and by demarcation of areas by local authorities for trade.

This meeting declares that the Scheme is in direct violation of the Capetown Agreement both in letter and spirit and is therefore wholly unacceptable. The Indian Community has resolutely and consistently opposed Segregation and resolves to continue to do so on the grounds that it is derogatory to its national sentiment, an insult to its racial pride, and it will ultimately reduce the Indian community to a state of helotry.

This meeting appeals to the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior not to proceed with the proposed cheme would be an unjust imposition on a voteless section of the community and which would inevitably and for all time prove a source of friction between the Indians and European communities.

This meeting instructs the Natal Indian Congress as representing the Indian Community of Natal to take such action as it may deem necessary immediately the provisions of the proposed measure have become known, to protect the interests of the community.

FRESH A.-I. C. C. ELECTION IN FRONTIER

The "United Press" understands that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, has passed orders for a fresh election of the All India Congress Committee members from the Frontier being held in accordance with the procedure provided in the Congress Constitution, by March 28.

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR.—The Office of the All India Congress Committee closed here today. It will be reopened at Allahabad on March 15.

Progressive Writers Meet At Tripuri

Intensify Organizational Activity, Says Mulkraj Anand

VISHNU DUTT NAGAR, March 12.

Under the auspices of the Indian Progressive Writers' Association, an informal meeting of the various representative writers from different parts of India was held at the Delegates Camp with Dr. Mulk Raj Anand in the chair.

Dr. Anand outlined the organisational problems of the Association, and developed some aspects of the new thesis which the organisation hoped to issue in the near future.

"Since the last annual conference at Calcutta," said Dr. Anand, "We were organisationally more compact than we had even before, though it must be realised that the North India and Bengal branches were the most active, and South India and Maharashtra were not effective enough." He urged that representative writers must intensify the organisational activity of the various branches as well as encourage the creative activity in the various languages. The Progressive Writers' movement had tended to be a Europeanized, returned from abroad intellectuals' movement.

DOCUMENTARY FILMS

Representatives of Hindi, Marathi and Gujarati literature spoke and reported the activities in their respective languages.

Dr. Anand wound up the proceedings by suggesting the formation of an Indian film unit to produce documentaries on the plan of the China and Spain films, which have been recently shown in important cities of this country.—United Press Congress Special.

SUBHAS' HEALTH CAUSES CONCERN

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR, March 13.

Mr. A. C. Mukherji, Mr. Subhas Bose's secretary, states regarding Mr. Bose's illness: Mr. Bose contracted malignant malaria in Assam in October 1938. Before his recovery was complete, he contracted Sinus-Infection at Wardha in November 1938. All these diseases produced much weakness and repeated attacks of fever Continuous fever actually started on 25th January 1939, with a maximum rise of 100 degrees. But he could not afford to take rest or to submit to expert treatment.

This present serious illness started at Wardha on 15th February 1939. It started with severe ague and high temperature of 103 degrees—in the railway train while returning from Wardha to Calcutta. Prof. M. N. De, Senior Physician of the Government Medical College, Calcutta, was consulted on 17th February, and Prof. De examined him frequently thereafter. Prof. De found:

(i) Broncho-Pneumonia affecting the bases of both lungs and generalised Bronchitis;

(ii) Also a Bowel Infection by Entamoeba and harmful Bacteria; and

(iii) Toxic Liver defects due to above germs.

Prof. De strongly advised complete physical and mental rest in bed; but Rashtrapati was unable to follow this advice. The daily temperature oscillated between a maximum of 105.6 and minimum of 99 degrees; then kidneys and heart were found to be defective and weak.

Sir Nilratan Sircar examined Rashtrapati on Monday, the 27th February last, and confirmed all the findings of Prof. De. He issud a bulletin of caution and advised Mr. Bose to continue absolute rest in bed until 15th March. Rashtrapati's friends failed to prevent him from starting for Tripuri on March 5; the hopes that Mahatmaji's fast would result in postponement of the dates of the Congress session were not fulfilled. Rashtrapati arrived on Monday afternoon, 6th March; Physical and mental rest entirely ceased and an average of 18 hours' work per day and night was being done.

Two sessions of the Subjects Committee, viz. on the 8th and 9th March, were presided over by Rashtrapati the session of 9th March, which lasted over eight hours, has completely knocked the patient down and further damaged the heart and blood pressure. On March 10, the pulse was 140 and respiration 36 per minute, and the temperature was 102.4 at 11 a.m.

The lungs damage continues, bowels defective function Heart is very weak and blood-pressure low.—United Press Congress Special.

SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED IN JAIPUR

"Not Even Barest Necessaries Of Ordinary Existence In Jail"

(From Our Correspondent)

AGRA (By Mail).

The peasants of Shekhawati, overburdened with excessive land revenue and many other wholly indefensible assessments, have always been subjected to repression of the Thikanedars and the State. But of late, as a result of their alignment with the Prajamandal, the repression has increased manifold. The Prajamandal obviously could not be a silent onlooker and the Jaipur Satyagraha Council rightly decided that 1st March should be observed as the 'Kisan Day.'

In Juhnjhunu on 1st March about 250 peasants were it is alleged belaboured by some Police officers and 'sawar' of a Thikana in a distant jungle, they were beaten. These men had not committed the slightest offence, they had not even joined the procession taken out on the Kisan Day.

SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED.

A telegraphic message from Jhunjhunu states that a batch of satyagrahis led by Seth Srinivas Bagadka offered satyagraha at 3 P.M. on Tuesday, (7th March) in the centre of the market and was arrested. Other members of the batch were Messrs. Brijmohan, Hiralal, Bhagwati Prasad and Durga Dutta. At the time of arrest people in large number had assembled to give a hearty send-off to the Satyagrahis. The Police took the batch in a lorry to the police station.

STRONG RESENTMENT

The policy of the Jaipur Government in arresting the workers and leaders of the Kisan Panchayat on the pretext of non-payment of land revenue is reported to have produced a strong resentment in the public mind. These people who have been so clapped in jail, are being mal-treated there. Not only have they to do hard labour they are not provided even the barest necessaries of the ordinary existence.

The Kisan workers are definite that all this repression of the State is on account of their active co-operation with the present satyagraha movement in Jaipur. They are however, determined to face the difficulties boldly and lend their full support to the present movement.

NEW TAXES IMPOSED

The growing influence of the Prajamandal on the public has put the State authorities on their guard. They have begun to bring to bear upon prominent citizens even individual pressure so as to dissuade them from the Prajamandal. Some state officers are busy in this work at Bandikui these days. But they are meeting with little success in their mission.

Another report from Bandikui says that the State has imposed several new taxes on the people.

REPRESSIVE POLICY

Reports from Sikar indicate that in view of the present turmoil prevailing in the State as a result of repressive policy of the Jaipur Government, the Muslims as well as Hindus did not celebrate the Moharrum and Holy respectively.

BONUS RIGHT FROM BEGINNING

Progress Of New Asiatic

The New Asiatic Insurance Company was established in the year 1934 under the management of Messrs Birla Bros., Ltd.,

NET WORK OF ORGANISATION

The Company has invested with the Government of India securities of the face value of Rs 2 lacs long before the scheduled time. It has also invested certain sums in Industrial concerns of very good standing. The total investment will fetch about 4½ to 5 per cent yield per annum. The Company has a net work of organisation throughout the country and several branches and chief agencies exist at all important business centres. It has its activities in Burma, Ceylon and British East Africa as well.

The Company has been able to declare a bonus to the participating policyholders right from the beginning.

The Company's Life Prospectus contains various schemes over and above the usual ones, set out suitable for all classes of people with varying needs.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Shop Assistants' Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While an Act in the nature of the "Bombay Shops and Commercial Establishments Act" is generally welcomed as long overdue, I find after close scrutiny that this piece of new legislation deserves a lot of improvements.

Clause 4, sub-sections (a) and (b) of the draft Bill, circulated for public opinion reads as follows:—

"Nothing in this Act shall apply to:

(a) Persons occupying posts of a confidential, managerial or supervisory character; (b) persons whose work is inherently intermittent such as a traveller, a canvasser, a watchman or a caretaker."

Sub-section (a) in full and the part of sub-section (b) is enough to nullify the whole effect of the Bill.

Once the Bill is passed in this form, the Muster Book kept by an employer will be full of such imaginary designations, such as several confidential stenographers, Typists, Managers, Sales Supervisors, Agency Supervisors, Caretakers of cash, stock etc., Mailing Department Manager, Filing Department Manager, etc. just to avoid the Act. To make it impossible for the employer to play such ugly tricks, a certain percentage should be fixed for such managerial and supervisory staff and such terms as in clauses above referred to, should be clearly defined in the Act. Adequate provision should also be made by suitable shift arrangements by which supervisory and other higher staff, other than actual employers and their family members, are also protected under the Act.

Clause 11, sub-section (1) prescribes the maximum working hours at 220, with 120 hours as overtime allowance for rush periods, in a calendar year.

Clause 11, sub-section (2) reads thus:—

"No person employed in any commercial establishment shall be required or allowed to work in such establishment for more than eight hours in any day unless he has had an interval for rest of at least one hour."

The latter portion of this sub-section provides an interval of half an hour for those who work six hours.

Clause 12 provides for working hours to be spread over a maximum period of 12 hours in a day, while Clause 13 fixes four holidays in a month or 52 holidays in a year.

Now it will be my endeavour to show whether Clauses 11, 12 and 13, material portions of which have been either quoted verbatim or summarised, is really going to benefit the clerical staff, or not.

According to Clause 11, sub-section (1), an employer can legally ask an employee to work on month including the overtime. Dividing this by 26, the working days fixed in a month, the actual working hours average daily at 9 hours. If you read sub-section (2) of Clause 11 quoted verbatim above, you will find that an employer can ask an employee to work for more than 8 hours if he gives an hour of rest. Whether the working hours are at a stretch and the interval is continuous, are not clear from this clause. Clause 12 allows an employer to extract such working hours during a spread over of 12 hours in a day. Hence it comes to this:

A cunning and arrogant employer can, if he so pleases, by careful design split the working hours and the interval in such a way that an employee can be compelled to be after the employer for 12 hours in a day. The only thing that an employer should be careful about is that the 'actual' number of hours worked by an employee do not exceed the prescribed limit of 9 hours a day. I wonder what charm there is in this working hours, interval, and holidays as allowed by the Act. According to the draft Bill, the plight of clerks become worse instead of improving.

Now to sum up, if the new Bill is to be of any real good to the clerical staff, it must satisfy the following suggestions somehow or other:—

1. All Sundays as Holidays.
2. All important Public Holidays.
3. One month's leave in a year with pay.
4. Free medical attendance.
5. Regulating terms of recruitment, service and dismissal. Agreements taken from employees prejudicial to the Bill should be declared null and void.
6. Provident Fund and such other facilities.
7. Continuous working hours upto a maximum of 8 hours including an interval of a continuous one hour. By suitable shifts ordinary employees and supervisory and such other staff should also be adequately protected.
8. Fixed office time—say between 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or suitable alternative should be fixed. Uniformity in office time develops the "Shop Sense," which will inconvenience none.
9. To avoid heavy legal expense an impartial tribunal should be created to pass decisions from time to time.
10. Honorary Office Inspectors should be drawn from the employees themselves.
11. Penalties for offences should be at least Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 instead of Rs. 25 and Rs. 250 as prescribed under the Act.

I am sure my friends working as clerks in commercial establishments will take this seriously and communicate their views to the Parliamentary Secretary for Labour, Government of Bombay, so that Government may make suitable provisions before the new Bill becomes law.—Yours, etc.

"FEATHERWEIGHT CLERK."

Indians In Africa

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The position of Indians, living outside India and particularly in the Union of South Africa, is steadily deteriorating and may become impossible, if India does not gain her independence in the near future! In this respect most South African Indians welcome the resolution passed by the Bengal Provincial Congress requesting the Indian National Congress to send an ultimatum to the British Government to reply categorically within six months to India's national demands. It is noped by all Indians in this country that the Congress on which alone rests the outcome of the life and death struggle of South African Indians and India itself, will comply with this request.

Resentment and prejudice against Indians in South Africa is now very widespread, and has been taken up by every politician, Afrikaaner and Britisher alike, as a whiphand assuring success in elections. The weakness of India and the policy of the Indian Government has led the Union to legislate further against the Indian. Nearly the whole of Parliamentary sessions are occupied in dealing with the "Indian question", as it has come to be called.

It would take very long to describe all the disabilities and agonies the Indians in South Africa have to suffer, but one point not generally realised by those in India is that Indians in this country are no better treated than the Jews in Germany. Prominent Indians, such as Mahatma Gandhi have protested to Germany in regard to the treatment meted out to Jews in the Reich, but no protests, except for requests, which have no effect, have been made to the Union authorities for their treatment of Indians.

Some half a dozen new bills, which directly and indirectly effect Indians, have been tabled at the present session of the Union Parliament. One, the Class-Areas Bill, if passed, which is sure to happen, will have serious effects on the Indian community. Besides spelling the Indians' economic ruin this bill will close practically every town, except for specially set aside areas, to Indians. There is nothing the Indians here can do to stop the great wave of discriminating legislation directed against them. It is hoped by all Indians in this country that the Congress will use its good offices to influence the Indian Government to protest, or do something of the sort, to the South African Government for their unjust treatment of Indians.

The position of Indians in South Africa will become quite impossible through persecution and economic ruin, if the present conditions in India do not change for the better within the next two or three years. Indians in this country are behind the Indian National Congress in its fight for Indian independence, which, once gained, would immediately rectify all the wrongs inflicted upon Indians all over the world.—Yours, etc.

A. H. BHYAT,
P. O. Box. 358.
Springs, Tvl.
South Africa.

Indian Cine Journalists' Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Indian Motion Picture Congress press bulletin of the 5th instant under the caption—"Sectional Conferences", reads:—

"THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DECIDED TO REQUEST MR. BABURAO PATEL EDITOR, "FILMINDIA" TO ACCEPT THE PRESIDENTSHIP OF THE INDIAN CINE JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE."

1. Who decided to call the Indian cine-journalists' Conference?
2. Were the Indian cine-journalists approached for, in regard to the Conference?

Was ever an attempt made to gauge their reviews on an important matter like this?

3. Even granting that the idea of calling Indian cine-journalists' Conference originated in the fertile brain of the executive, has the committee any right or authority to nominate a president for the Conference?

Mr. Chandulal Shah and his colleagues may be able to speak with authority on matters of motion pictures but Mr. Shah and his colleagues are not better equiped than an ordinary man on matters of journalism, cine or ordinary.—Yours etc

N. A. PARIKHA.

Government & Rural Health Relief Association

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is certainly gratifying to see the Bombay Government doing all they can to improve the lot of the humbler classes of people, particularly the labouring classes in rural districts.

Though I am not one of those who approve of drastic measures, as contemplated, in enforcing prohibition, I do believe that the drink evil must be combatted, if not by strict legislative hookum, by other measures which in the long run will prove beneficial to that end. Among these surely are the improvement of their surroundings insanitation, medical relief, primary education and beneficial local amenities Dr. Gilder, the present Minister for Health, is intelligently tackling that problem and one cannot help wishing him success. I see that among the other things Dr. Gilder is seriously doing in the districts is the question of village sanitation and the eradication of malaria and water borne diseases such as diarrhoea, typhoid, fever, cholera dysentery and guinea worm infection.

May I draw attention to the fact that for the last six or seven years, there is an association in Bombay which has been doing very good work in the districts to combat water borne diseases? It is the Rural Health Relief Association "which elected me as its president about 4 years ago. Though I have not been able to be closely associated with the work of the Association, I am in touch with its workers and I know they have achieved such success in the districts as to win the approbation of districts officials. For instance, the Mamlatdars of Alibag, Roha, the Chitnis to the Collector of Kolaba, the Hony. Scout Secretary of the Kolhapur city Scouts' Association have written to the Association expressing their appreciation of the excellent work the Rural Health Relief Associations has done. The Mamlatdar of Karjat and the Collector and Chairman of the district village uplift committee Thana have started experimenting with the methods of treatment of the Rural Health Relief Association in eight villages in Murbad and Shapur Talukas. I believe they have already found the methods to be practical and beneficial.

Unfortunately the Rural Health Relief Association, which has already spent some thousands of rupees in this kind of work is at present in need of help. It has made an appeal to the Minister of Health and so far nothing has been done to encourage it to carry on the work. Yet, its success in the following villages ought to be encouraged:—

Dhamni, Nandgaon, Gagode, Sukeli, Ainghor and Kansoi in the Penn and Roha Talukas. Since the Bombay Government have set aside a certain sum of money for the Uplift of Villages it is to be hoped that the Minister of Health will come to the help of the Association with a small donation to enable it to carry on a work which already has done a lot of good in the districts. This he can easily ascertain for himself.—Yours etc.,

C. L. D.' AVOINE.

Plight Of Mill Clerks

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I understand that a number of clerks employed in the Colaba Land and Mill Coy. have received notices which terminate their services but which assign no cause for such abrupt and arbitrary action. Some of these 'axed' unfortunates have as long as 10 years' record of services and I leave you to imagine the plight of these men who are however being replaced by outsiders selected by the management it would ordinarily be unimaginable to say for what reasons.

May I, in citing this case of alleged victimization which appears to me to be unfair and unjustifiable, call the attention of the Government to the need of extending to the 'white collar' employees the protection given by the Labour Officer? I hope too that the management of the mill, the well-known firm of Messrs Brady and Co., will look into the grievance of the clerks and not throw in the street literally men who have worked loyally for a number of years and who certainly deserve fairer treatment.

The tragedy of the situation is that this type of employee does not belong to any trade union organization although the distinction between the wage-earning mill-worker and the salaried mill-clerk could at best be described as a border line one although our trade union snobs sniff at it rather suspiciously.—Yours, etc.,

A SYMPATHISER.

Co-operative Societies' Interest Rates

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The measures devised by Mr. A. B. Latthe, the Finance Minister to the Government of Bombay, for the rehabilitation of the Co-operative Movement and the amelioration of the conditions of the cultivators, will I am sure, be widely welcomed by co-operators in this Province. The Finance Minister has shown rare courage in bringing the debts of members of co-oprative societies within the scope of the Debt Redemption Bill, with a view to have them scaled down. This was a measure long overdue as the co-operative financing agencies have been experiencing considerable difficulties in recovering their dues. The culminating point was reached when two District Central Banks in the Presidency had to close their doors recently. I am sure they could have been saved if the composition of debts, now contemplated was taken up earlier. Members of co-operative societies particularly in rural areas will, therefore, be under a deep debt of gratitude to the Finance Member for this very opportune move.

There is, however, one aspect of the question which I would like to emphasise and which requires serious consideration at the hands of Government. The rates of interest charged by societies in rural areas to their members vary between 8 per cent to 10 per cent. It is found by experience that the cultivators are not in a position to pay such a high rate of interest as the profits of cultivation, if any are drained away by the interest charges. The present debts might be scaled down and they may be transferred to the Land Mortgage Banks and thus transformed into long term debts carrying only 6 per cent. But, if after all this, short term finance is to be made available to him through his co-operative society for cultivation purposes at the existing high rates of interest, I am sure, he will relapse into debt again. It appears to me, therefore, that current finance also should be made available to him through the society at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent. At the same time I would plead for a reduction in the rate of interest charged by Land-Mortgage Banks to their members which is to-day generally 6 per cent. If real relief is to be given to the indebted peasantry, and if he is to be redeemed from his age-long debt, there should be a substantial reduction in interest charges. At a time when the question of indebtedness is being tackled comprehensively, all aspects of the question have to be taken into consideration. Otherwise a partial solution will only create more difficulties at a later stage. Since the programme of rural reconstruction contemplated by the Government is a log range one, it is highly desirable that the evils of money-lending either co-operative or otherwise should be mitigated in every way possible.

To achieve these results, the present method of raising money in urban areas by short term deposits and lending it to members through their Co-operative Organisations, may be found unsuitable. Either the necessary finance will have to be raised in the village itself for which the Co-operative Society operates or the Government will have to place at the disposal of the movement a large sum of money at a nominal rate of interest. The second alternative appears to me to be only a feasible one, as many villages in the present circumstances may not be able to raise the necessary finance locally. The structure of the co-operative credit system has thus to be altered to suit the requirements of those for whom it is devised. The Finance Member who has launched such a vigorous campaign for the reconstruction of the village life, will, it is hoped, afford relief to the borrowers in the way indicated, for, my firm conviction has been that money-lending carried on in India all these years with its high rates of interest has largely been the cause for the ruination of the country side and co-operative credit as it is dispensed to-day cannot claim to have mitigated the evils to any great extent.—Yours etc

D. M. KULKARNI.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Support To Subhas

AMAR SING appeals all Indian youths to stand by President Bose in his fight against Federation.

Baroda Maharajah's Reminiscences

G.R. DANDVATE, Retired Librarian of the Central Library of Baroda, is collecting the reminiscences of the late Sir Sayajirao Gaekwad. He, therefore, requests the help and co-operation of all those who may have come in contact with the late Highness.

Govt. Central Press

"T.C.S.R." refers to a rumour that a non-Indian is going to be appointed to a senior post in the Government Central Press, Bombay, and hopes that the Congress Government will select only a qualified Indian for the job.

Aurangabad Police

"PRO BONO PUBLICO" alleges that the police of Aurangabad did not discharge their duties impartially during the recent communal clash and that the ban on sticks and other weapons is being enforced in the case of Hindus only.

LL. B. Exam.

"ONE NOT APATHETIC" protests against the cancellation of the exemption system in the new full-time LL.B. course.

Worli Chawls Maternity Home

R.P. MHATRE pays a tribute to the efficient management of the Worli D.D. Chawls Maternity Home, which is conducted under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society.

THE LAW OF NON-VIOLENCE

(Continued from Page 6)

are in regard to its practicability. Millions of people braved by guns in their hands will be ready to war with the foreign invader, but can a million hearts be found to offer themselves in a certain sacrifice? This supreme test of the non-violent method will demand of us an inward strength and joy of which we are yet devoid.

The Ultimate Law

Whether practicable or not and whether or not the non-violent method yields us ultimate success, let us remind ourselves that captivity to traditional beliefs has been a chief source of man's miseries. The traditional belief in efficacy of arms and violence is still with us and we hope so to raise justice to victory. Surrounded by a world of arms-fever, we search and grope and accept, some of us tired and others with jubilation, to arm justice. But justice loses a part of itself if it uses arms in its defence. That non-violence which is established by the way of violence carries with it a part of the means used. Victory to armed justice may, indeed, be an advance upon the present situation but it will carry with it the injustice not only of inhuman slaughter, but of hardened and vicious though victorious hearts. The non-violence of co-operative self-forgetting that we wish to achieve cannot be established on this base. The net of human past is around us and we may not be able to release ourselves from its catch, but we should yet remember that the violence that we do will enter, in small or large part, into our soft dreams of a free and peaceful future. Non-violence is not a weapon of the weak. It may have been born out of weakness and disarmament and it usually is. But, as this non-violent weapon has shot along its glorious career in our country, it has gathered strength and thrust and point. It may dare to be a midwife to the non-violent goal of humanity and to remove oppression and evil out of the world. Humanity may yet take time to recognise this weapon and India may also stumble into the normal sub-human ways. But non-violence both as ultimate end and as immediate means, is the law of the human Kingdom.

(CONCLUDED).

Bomb Explosion In Hyderabad

Sweeper Woman Seriously Injured

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, Mar. 13.

Yet another bomb explosion occurred in the early hours of this morning near Maharaj Gunj resulting in an old woman sustaining serious injuries. She was promptly removed to hospital.

Enquiries indicate that the woman while sweeping in front of a certain shop came across a tin box which she kicked, resulting in an explosion.

She received serious injuries on her leg, abdomen and all over the body.

Police investigations are proceeding.

As regards Saturday's explosion near Moazamjahi market several houses were raided including the house of Mr. Mayakrao, barrister, which it is alleged is the abode of Balaram who was taken into custody. The police suspect that Arya Samajists are responsible for the explosions of spurious bombs.

Investigations are still proceeding.

NEED FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE

Seth Pranlal's Address At Annual Sports Of King George School

MATUNGA, March 13.

Seth Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee presided and Mrs. Jayavati Pranlal distributed the prizes to the winners of the Annual Sports of the King George English School Dadar which came off on Sunday. About 4,000 people attended. Seth Lukhamsi Nappoo and Mr. A. B. Vaidya welcomed the President. Mr. Nalehar in his report of the school stated that every facility was being afforded to students in all round developments and the percentage of results in examinations were 82 and 42 per cent. for boys and girls respectively. The urgent need of the school was a building for the Girls school and he hoped the parents and guardians would more closely co-operate with the Institution. Swami Kuvalayananda the Chairman of the Physical Education Board of the Bombay Government in a brief speech appreciated the physical demonstration exhibited by the boys and girls and said that education for body and mind should go hand in hand. After the distribution of prizes the President congratulated the Indian Education Society for the record service of 20 years they have put for the advancement of education in Bombay. Physical Culture would give a sound body which in turn give a sound mind.

The future hope of the country as well as the parents centered on the youth of to-day and he exhorted them to cultivate the habit of discipline, and good character.

Satyagraha Threatened In Bihar

Muslim League's Plan To Resist Wardha Scheme

PATNA, Mar. 13.

The Muslim League, Bihar, would start a civil disobedience against the Government if the latter introduced the Wardha scheme in the province, declared a resolution passed at the annual conference of the Bihar Provincial Muslim League held last evening.

The Conference requested the Working Committee of the All-India League to sanction the launching of civil disobedience against the introduction of the scheme to be directed by the Provincial League which would convert its Working Committee into a "War Council" for the purpose.

Another resolution demanded that all demonstrations against Hyderabad be banned, otherwise "the responsibility for any consequent distrubance will rest with the Government."

Another resolution called on the Government of Bihar to withdraw the Municipal Amendment Bill and protested against the introduction of the system of joint electorates to local bodies embodied in the bill.

The Conference re-elected Syed Abdul Aziz as President of the Provincial League.—A. P.

TOKYO, March 13.—The body of an Italian Franciscan missionary Cocchi who was kidnapped on Monday by Chinese irregulars was found to-day when the Japanese captured a village in north Shansi.—Reuter.

"There is HEALTH in every BOTTLE of SANATOGEN"

That is the opinion of one of the 25,000 physicians all over the world who have written to us praising the value of Sanatogen. During and after illness it is a godsend. Sanatogen brings real health to the whole body and revitalizes the blood and nerve cells.

Prof. Mann, formerly of Oxford University, concluded that "*a building-up process goes on in the nerves after the administration of Sanatogen*". Why be weak and miserable; why be run-down, listless and nervous, when there is health in every bottle of Sanatogen? The change brought about by a short course of Sanatogen will amaze you. Buy some to-day and enjoy your work and leisure to the full.

I have been taking Sanatogen and I cannot speak too highly of the benefit I have derived from it. My indigestion is gone, and I am a new man in every way.
—writes a grateful Sanatogen user.

SANATOGEN

THE TRUE TONIC FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON TWO POINTS UP

Oils And Internationals Easier

GILTS DULL: BULLION STEADY

BOMBAY, March 13

NEW YORK COTTON

Private advices apprehended that the loan cotton may be released before 1st of July in order to relieve present spot tightness. Pressure of Brazilian hedges is likely to continue until the crop is marked down.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Markets were adversely influenced by European political uncertainties. Oils and Internationals were weaker on continental selling.

Foreign Bonds and Gilts were dull and easier.

BULLION

Markets were steady with little changes in evidence.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, March 13

Previous closing	8.16
To-day's opening	8.13
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	8.18
Difference	+02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, March 13

Previous closing	4.82
To-day's opening	4.79
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	4.79
Difference	—03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939 ..... Rs. 155-0
July August ..... Rs. 157-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 13

The New York cotton private advices indicate that Washington may possibly release loan stocks prior to 1st July in order to relieve present spot tightness. Pressure of Brazilian hedges which was a factor on Saturday is likely to continue until crop is marketed.

The session opened with July at 8.13 i.e. three points lower than the previous closing. Prices later declined further on speculative selling induced by weakness of Liverpool. July touched 8.12.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, March 13

Locally, Broach April/May opening rate was Rs 154-2. After going up to Rs 154-8 the closing price was slightly lower at Rs. 154-6.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 13

March (8.80/8.79) 8.74/8.73
May (8.40/8.40) 8.34/8.33
July (8.19/8.18) 8.13/8.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, March 13

American March (5.06) 5.02
American May (5.02) 4.97
Egyptian March (6.50) 6.43
Egyptian May (6.50) 6.43

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, March 13

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F Continent New Crop March April (£23 11/16 buyers) £23 13/16 sellers
Dunlop March (£28 1/2) £28 3/4
Lightning March (£25 3/4) £26

RUBBER

Spot (8 5/16 paid and sellers) 8 1/4 buyers
Forward April June (8 3/8 paid and sellers) 8 5/16 paid and sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay March April (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 7/16 sellers) £10 7/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£216 1/4 buyers 216 1/2 sellers. Steady) £215 3/4 buyers £216 sellers. Quiet.
Lead (£14 7/8 buyers £14 15/16 sellers. Steady £14 13/16 buyers £14 7/8 sellers. Barely steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£48 1/2 to £49 1/4) £48 to £49
Iron (102) 102

A Jatha headed by Pandit Madan Mohan and five others namely Mr. Jayantkumar, Mr. Chaturbhuj Pandit Surender, Mr. Tikamdas, Mr. Godhumal and other distinguished Araya Samaj Pandits and workers, left by Bombay Mail on the 6th of March for Hyderabad (Dn.).

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 13

Previous closing	4.69 3/16
To-day's opening	4.69 3/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.69 3/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 13

Previous closing	4.69.10
To-day's opening	4.69.18
To-day's closing	4.69.19

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, March 13

Previous closing	176.88
To-day's opening	176.88
To-day's closing	176.91

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 13

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.69.18. There was very little doing and the rate moved within a narrow range touching 4.69.10.

Franc opened at 176.88. The rate was very stationary moving between 176.90 and 176.91 but business was meagre.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.251) 13.245
New York on Bombay (35.15) 35.14
Berlin on Bombay (87 1/4) 87 1/4
London on Milan (89.17) 89.17
London on Shanghai (0-8 11/32 nominal) 0-8 9/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-3) £7-8-2 1/2
Silver (20 9/16d) 20 9/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, March 13

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Market featureless with small business."

LONDON SILVER

	London, March 13	
Spot	(20 9/16d)	20 9/16d nil
Forward	(20d)	20d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, March 13

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-3) £7-8-2 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, March 13

Silver ready	52	13	0
Silver Chaitar	52	8	0
Silver Vaishakh	52	6	0

GOLD

Gold ready	36	15	3
Gold Chaitar	36	15	6
Gold Vaishakh	36	15	9
Sovereign	23	10	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, March 13

Liverpool wheat March delivery was finally quoted at 51 1/2d.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 13

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with New May 51 and July 52 1/2. Subsequently there was further easing after Saturday's sharp rise with expected bullish weekly shipments being ignored.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, March 13

Chicago wheat market opened quiet with May at 68. Prices later declined further on poor Liverpool cables which induced speculative selling with May touching at 67 3/4.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 13

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £86 3/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, March 2, £87
Friday, March 3, £87
Monday, March 6, £86 3/4
Tuesday, March 7 £86 3/4
Wednesday, March 8, £86 3/4
Thursday, March 9, £87
Friday, March 10, £86 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 13

3 per cent Indian (£95 3/4) £95 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£86 3/4) £86 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£109) £109
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£112 3/4) £112 3/4
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£105) £105
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£107 3/4) £108
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£99 3/4) £99 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

2 1/2 per cent (£70 3/4) £70 1/2 (£103 7/8) £103 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£70 3/4 £70 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£97 1/2) £97 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104) £104 1/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£109 1/2) £109 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£98 3/4) £98 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 3/8) £107 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 13

London Stock Exchange displayed quiet undertone on European political uncertainties.

Giltedgeds securities were dull and easier. Three and half pe cernt was quoted at £86 1/2 i.e. five shillings lower than the previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (19-3) 18-7 1/2
Motors and Spencers Ordinary (63) 63
Hydro Electric (dol 5) do. 5
Elec Music Industry (14-1 1/2) 14-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson (25-6) 25-6
Imperial Chemcal (32) 32
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-10 1/2) 64-10 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£25) £26
Unilever Ordinary (37-7 1/2) 37-7 1/2
Ford Motors (19-9) 19-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£47 3/4) £46 3/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (102-6) 102-6
Carreas 'A' (£8 5/8) £7
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (137-6) 137-6
P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (23-3) 22-10 1/2
Distillers (94-0) 94-0
Bredford Dyers (5-3) 4-10 1/2
British Celanese (4-9) 4-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (38-6) 38-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (28-9) 28-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-10 1/2) 3-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-9) 21-3
Inter Nickels (dol 57 3/4) dol 57 3/4
Indian Irons (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Tea (17-6) 17-6
Donaro Tea (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2
Empire of India (23-9) 23-1 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11 3/4) £11 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-0) 27-6
Gula Kelampong (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-3) 30-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (33-9) 33-9
Burma Corporation (9-6) 9-6
Rio Tintos (£13 3/4) £13 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (55-7 1/2) 55
Rand Mines (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16) £16
Associated Portland Cement (73-9) 73-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (92-6) 91-3
Sub Nigel (£11 5/8) £11 5/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (29-4 1/2) 28-3
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25-0) 25-0
Anglo Iranian (95-10 1/2) 95-0
Burma Oil (86-3) 85-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (7-1 1/2) 7-1 1/2
Shell Transport (88-9) 88-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£36 7/8) £36 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£30 3/4) £30
London Midland Ordinary (£14 3/4) £14 3/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 7/8) £2 7/8
London Southern Def (£16 1/2) £16 1/2
London Transport 5 per cent (£121 1/2) £121 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£77 1/4) £77 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 13

General Motors (dol 51 1/2) dol 50 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 7/8) do 29 7/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 64 1/4) dol 62 3/4
U S Steel Pref (unquoted) unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Markets Slightly Uneasy

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 13

Czechoslovak political developments resulted in some uneasiness in the markets, prices being marked down moderately, though no appreciable selling pressure was evidenced. Mexican Eagle Oil exceptionally improved on renewed optimism regarding the expropriation problem while Argentine Rails hardened in response to good trade reports. Commodities were mostly apathetic but steady.

Wall Street opened easy.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Steady

CALCUTTA, March 13

Jutes although ruled steady the business was somewhat limited. Coals: Easier market with limited trading. Teas were dull.

Miscellaneous: Speculative issues ruled somewhat steadier.

B. I. Corpn ordy continued in demand at steady prices.

Government securities were steady.

The closing quotations are:—

Government securities: Three and half per cent, Government paper 97.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1530; ditto conty 370.

Reserve 113.

Railways: Ahmadpur Katwa 90 small lot; Darjeeling Himalayan ord 55 odd lot; ditto pref 105 c div; Howrah Shekahala 78 odd lot; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar (Guar) 95 odd lot; ditto (Rebate 95 odd lot; Sara Serajganj 99/8 small lot; Shahara Delhi Saharanpur 141/8 odd lot;

Coals: Borrea ord 10/4; Burra Dhemo 3/2; Burrakur ord 13/8; ditto pref 137 ct, Equitable 33/14; Hurriladih 13/4; Kalapahari 12/6; Mundulpoor 8/6; North Damuda 4/4; Raneegunge 30; Seebpore 20/12 prem.

Jutes: Anglo India 344/8; ditto pref 149 small lot; Auckland 181, Bally 200, Barnagore 160 small lot; Howrah 57/2, Hukumchand Pref 87 small lot; India 313/8; Kamarhatty 518; New Central 302 Presidency 3/15; Reliance pref 156 small lots.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6/4, Consolidated Tin 6/4; Indian Copper 2/1; Rhodesia Copper 1/7; Dalmia Cement ord 9/12; ditto defd 3/10; ditto prf 94 c div; Bengal Chemical pref 16/14; Benga' Telephone pref 13/6 small lot, Patna Elec 15, Hukumchand Steel ord 7/9; ditto defd 2; Indian Iron and Steel 30/4, Kumardhubi Eng ord 2/6; Marshalls 1/12; National Iron and Steel 2/10; Saran Eng 5; Steel Corpn ord 11/7; ditto pref 96; Associated Hotel ord 1/10 ditto pref 76; Baimer Lawrie 235; Bararee Coke 17/8; British Ceylon Corpn 6/2, B I Corpn ord 2/11; New India Investment 30 disc; British Burma Petroleum 3/9; Orient Paper pref 84; Titaghur Paper 'B' ordy 13/7; ditto 2nd pref 105/8 small lot; Assam Saws as. 14; Sugars Buland 11 small lots; Champaran 11/10; Raza 11/10; South Behar 21/8; Tukvar 9/8; Three and half per cent 1935/65 Calcutta Improvement Trust debs 101/8 small lot; four and quarter per cent 1949/54 Agarpara Jute debs 100: three and quarter per cent 1955/66 Howrah Bridge debs 102 small lot; Mine per cent 1933/35/41 Tongani Tea Debs 101.—A. P.

EMPLOYMENT TAX BOGEY

Col. Muirhead's Reply To Questions In Commons

LONDON, March 13.

In the House of Commons Sir Alfred Knox asked Col. A. J. Muirhead whether in view of the provisos to Secs. 221 and 247 of the Government of India Act, he would protect judges of the High Court and Civil Servants appointed by the Secretary of State from cuts in salary.

Col. Muirhead pointed out that the effect of the provisos was to prohibit any cut on the pay of such persons without an amendment of the Act itself.

EMPLOYMENT TAX BOGEY

Sir Alfred Knox asked if Col. Muirhead's attention had been drawn to the Employment Tax Bill in the United Provinces which proposed to make large cuts by a graduated taxation on those officials, who had already paid a tax. Was not that a contravention of the sections referred to?

Col. Muirhead said that he had seen press reports of that. He expressed the opinion that Sir A. Knox would appreciate that the question of actually reducing the rates of pay before issue and an Act of Parliament, which might affect the pay of officials were somewhat different. He should not really answer hypothetically the question. If Sir Alfred Knox wished to know whether the Secretary of State's responsibility was involved, that would be another question.

TAKE IT TO COURT

Sir A. Knox said that if there was any doubt about the legality of this tax, would Col. Muirhead refer the matter to a court and not leave it to some unfortunate Civilian to undertake such a task.

Col. Muirhead: "That raises a different question. Perhaps Sir A. Knox would allow him to consider that

Sir Henry Pagecroft asked if Col. Muirhead would see that the effect of the Act was not nullified by the special taxation.

Col. Muirhead replied: "He will realise that in certain matters, the Secretary of State has a particular responsibility. I have no reason to doubt whether he will undertake his responsibility."—Reuter.

PRIMARY TEACHERS' SALARIES

Bombay Govt. Appoint Committee To Remove Anomalies

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Government of Bombay has, from time to time, issued orders in connection with the pay and allowances, including the Head Masters' and 1st Assistants' allowances, of primary teachers.

It has been represented to Government that the various orders passed in connection with the pay and allowances of primary school teachers have given rise to certain anomalies and have caused hardship to the teachers concerned. Government has also received representations in the matter from the teachers themselves. Whilst the Government is not prepared to allow the restoration of these allowances, it is anxious to examine and put right, as far as possible, the reasonable grievances of the teachers.

COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED

Government has accordingly decided to appoint a small Committee consisting of a non-official gentleman with a wide knowledge and experience of this problem, who may be expected to command the confidence of the teachers affected, and an experienced official of the Educational Department. Mr. M. R. Paranjpe, who some time back, led a deputation of primary teachers to the Honourable the Prime Minister, has agreed to serve on this Committee as the non-official member and Government has selected Mr. S. N. Moos, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, as the official representative. This Committee will carefully enquire into the position now established in respect of the pay and allowances of primary School Teachers as the result of existing orders and advise Government as to the best method of removing the anomalies and hardships that may genuinely be shown to exist, without putting an undue strain on Government finances. For this purpose, the Committee may, if necessary, visit important district centres throughout the Province. Associations of primary school teachers will be at liberty to bring their views and suggestions to the notice of this Committee.

It is understood that some of the primary school teachers are contemplating to retire prematurely as a result of the stoppage of these allowances. They are advised not to take such a hasty step until the Committee's report is published and considered by Government.

BRITISH GOVT.'S ATTITUDE TO LEAGUE

LONDON, March 13.

The British Government's attitude to the present constitution of the League of Nations was outlined by Mr. Butler replying to a question in the House of Commons.

Mr. Butler said that although circumstances in the past imposed on the League tasks which were beyond its powers, the British Government were fully aware of the value of the League's organisation for the furtherance of international consultation and collaboration and would neglect no practicable means of maintaining and extending its usefulness.

Britain did not at present propose to suggest any alteration in the League's constitution or constitutional objects.—Reuter.

JAPAN BLAMES SOVIET

TOKIO, March 13.

The Soviet Union must assume responsibility for the consequences, should she disregard Japan's reasonable requests, said Mr. Arita, Foreign Minister discussing fishery negotiations with Russia in the House of Peers.

Mr. Arita added that the Government were prepared to take the most effective and adequate measures for safeguarding Japanese rights and interests with firm determination, should the worst eventualities materialise.—Reuter.

Mexican Oil Dispute

THE HAGUE, March 13.

It is learned authoritatively that reports of an agreement reached between the Mexican Government and foreign oil companies operating in Mexico are premature.

A decision in a favourable sense is, however, expected shortly.—Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, March 13

P and O S N ss Soudan of 3477 reg tons, Captain C L Collins arrived from Ataru via Japan, China Ports, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with general cargo.

K Nixon ss City of Barcelona of 3524 reg tons, Captain E Myles arrived from Basra in water ballast.

K Nixon ss City of Simla of 6257 reg tons, Captain H Percival arrived from Glasgow via Liverpoo. and Port Said with passengers and general cargo.

L Triestino ss Hilda of 2374 reg tons, Captain A Cattarini arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports, Karachi, Bedi Bunder and Marmagoa with general cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalapalaka of 2630 reg tons, Captain A E Tack arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

B I S N ss Dalgoma of 3571 reg tons Captain H T Hudson arrived from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports and Bhavnagar with general cargo.

SAILED

Scindia Steam Nvg ss El Madina of 1628 reg tons, Captain R R Memery sailed for Jeddah with passengers.

Caltex India Ltd ss Attila of 4729 reg tons, Captain C Danielsen sailed for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 13-3-39.

S S Bahamani (T M) for Karachi, Aden, Port Sudan, Red Sea Ports and Jeddah.

SS Jalapalaka (Sc. S N) for Tuticorin, Madras and Calcutta

S S Howra (M M) for Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon.

S S Strategist (Ralli Bros) for Karachi and Port Said for orders.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, March 13

2 City of Simla 6257 Karachi 22-3 K Nixon
4 Nissan Maru 3886 Karachi 14-3 O S Kaisya
5 Tango Maru 4238 Kobe 15-3 N Y Kaisha
6 Castalia 4171 Kathiawar Coast 16-3 Anchor Line
7 Soudan 3477 London 14-3 M M
8 Dalgoma 3571 London 18-3 M M
10 Eclipse 5860 Abadan 19-3 Standard V Oil
13 Kenya 4646 Durban 15-3 M M
16 Hilda 2974 Genoa 14-3 L Triestino

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalarashmi 2681 Karachi 15-3 Scindia S N
3 Chakdina 1580 Persian Gulf 15-3 M M
4 Versova 1955 Busra 16-3 M M
10/11 Agra 2605 Madras 14-3 L Edwards
16 Revati 250 Malabar Coast 15-3 Malahar Steamship.

PRINCE'S DOCK

F Jehangir 2157 Mauritius 13-3 T Morrison
G Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship.
P Kalarand 859 Jamnagar N F B S N
Q Netravati 699 N F N F B S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 6-4-39 P and O S N
Nalgora 15-3-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 16-3-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 23-3-39 P and O
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O
Viceroy of India 30-3-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 13-4-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Simla 13-3-39 K Nixon
Clan Macquarrie 19-3-39 J Finlay
Castalia 11-3-39 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Neidenfels 14-3-39 L Edwards
Almkerk 21-3-39 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Thalata 22-3-39 L Edwards
Tijuca 18-3-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Bengkalis 17-3-39 Volkart Bros.
Wichita 12-3-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 20-3-39 L Triestino
Arabia 15-3-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Riv 9-3-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Soudan 12-3-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino
Mebourne Maru 3-4-39 O S Kaisha
Zinzan Maru 17-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Ginyo Maru 27-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Mansei Maru 27-3-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Nagato Maru 14-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Barpeta 16-3-39 M M
Varsova 11-3-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 25-3-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 1-4-39 M M
Takliwa 18-3-39 M M
Howra 15-3-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Nagina 19-3-39 M M

FROM JEDDAH

Rahmani 14-3-39 T Morrison

FROM KARACHI

Vita 16-3-39 M M
Castalia 28-3-39 Anchor Line

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 1-4-39 P and O S N
Dalgoma 18-3-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 18-3-39 P and O S N
Maloja 25-3-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 7-4-39 Anchor Line
City of Simla 5-4-39 K Nixon
City of Hongkong 20-3-39 K Nixon
Castalia 28-3-39 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 8-4-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 5-4-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 29-3-39 L Triestino
Nissan Maru 21-3-39 O S Kaisha
Bangalore 23-3-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 10-4-39 L Triestino
Tango Maru 15-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O S N
Zinzan Maru 2-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 26-2-39 O S Kaisha
Lahore 12-3-39 P and O S N
Arabia 16-3-39 L Triestino

FOR ABADAN

Eclipse 19-3-39 Standard V Oil

FOR SYDNEY

Narkunda 23-3-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Chakdina 15-3-39 M M
Varsova 16-3-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 29-3-39 M M
Kenya 15-3-39 M M

FOR MAURITIUS

Jehangir 13-3-39 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Riv 13-3-39 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

City of Simla 22-3-39 K Nixon
Nissan Maru 14-3-39 O S Kaisha
Jalarashmi 15-3-39 Scindia S N
Neidenfels 16-3-39 L Edwards
Castalia 16-3-39 Anchor Line
Vita 18-3-39 M M

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Clan Macidoe 11-3-39
S S Strathnaver (boats) 11-3-39
S S Kalavati 11-3-39
S S Victoria Marie 11-3-39
S S Riv 13-3-39

FUTURE OF DOMINIONS

Sir Samuel Hoare's Address To Canadian Chamber

LONDON, March 13.

Speaking on the future of the Empire at a luncheon at the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Sir Samuel Hoare said that in the past century, great Dominions, he daresay, with good reason, had been nervous at what was called the Whitehall control and influence. He hoped that that chapter was for ever closed. Now, Whitehall control even undue influence from Whitehall was for ever a thing of the past.

He believed that the problem of the next generation of the British Commonwealth was to develop a system under which without any interference with their respective sovereignties, it would be upossible for the British Commonwealth to take united action quicker than ever it had been possible in recent times.

VALUE OF CROWN

Sir Samuel Hoare said that he was certain that the forthcoming visit of Their Majesties to Canada would be an unqualified success and would make the Crown as a symbol of unity between the Dominions and themselves stronger than it had ever been. "We see the Crown not only as a symbol of Imperial unity but also as a symbol of dignity in human life."—Reuter.

Pope Receives Foreign Mission

VATICAN CITY, March 13.

The Pope to-day received in audience foreign missions sent on the occasion of his Coronation, including the Duke of Norfolk and Mr. Joseph Kennedy. The latter was accompanied by his entire family with the exception of one son, who is in Spain.—Reuter.

Our Kashmir Letter

CONSTITUTIONAL STRUGGLE IN KASHMIR

Unsatisfactory Proclamation By Maharaja

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JAMMU (By Mail))

As a step towards constitutional struggle for the attainment of Responsible Government, Mian Ahmad Yar Khan, the leader of the Muslim Conference Party in the State Assembly has given notice to move a resolution in the forthcoming session. The resolution aims at recommending to the Council to lay before His Highness the aspiration of the Praja Sabha that full Responsible Government be established in the State.

The General Council of the Muslim Conference, Jammu, has passed a resolution that the recent Proclamation of His Highness is unsatisfactory. The Muslim Conference Council has further recommended to the Working Committee of the All-Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference to ask the Conference Party in the State Assembly to abstain from accepting the offices under the new constitution.

FLYING CLUBS

Kashmir State is making slow but steady progress in aviation. The latest proposal is to establish Flying Clubs both at Srinagar and Jammu to train youngmen in aircraft. The scheme will be started as a private venture with the help of His Highness' Government by Mr. A. C. Ghandar, Pilot to His Highness.

Expert advice is also being obtained with regard to the provision of wireless and meteorological facilities at Srinagar landing ground and on the route between Srinagar and Jammu as the possibility of establishing regular air-service to Kashmir is being considered.

Increasing Opposition To Smith Bill

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET QUIETLY DULL: TEXTILES SALES AMOUNT DOUBLE OF PRODUCTION

BOMBAY, March 13.

On Saturday the New York Cotton Market was quietly dull. Buyers displayed reserve owing to increasing opposition to the Smith Bill on the fact that chairman Jones sees no need for new cotton legislation.

The New York cotton market opened quiet on Saturday and ruled dull. Trade buying met scattered liquidation. Buyers were reserved. Week's textile sales amounted double that of production. The Session closed steady.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

After slowly firming, the market became increasingly responsive to muddled Washington developments resulting in sudden and wider fluctuations but finally recovered following the Committee approval of the Smith Bill which, if unaltered by Congress, is considered bullish. However, the legislative outlook continues to be confusing as numerous other plans are still receiving strong backing. The White House notably fears widespread sentiment in the House favouring the cost of Production Bill for domestically consumed portion of the crop and is attempting to hand off this with more practical and less expensive measures. Additionally the problem to retain a fair share of exports is also in the foreground. The sentiment while more cheerful is tempered by the fact that prices in parts of the belt are permitting profitable farmer repossession of loan cotton at full costs.

OFFICIAL OPPOSITION.

Officials of the Farm Bureau Federation have advised President Roosevelt of their opposition to the Smith Bill and have proposed a substitute Programme including an export subsidy. The Smith Bill has also encountered strong opposition in the House of Agricultural Committee.

It is now fully realised that no attempt on the part of the Washington administration would be able to restore cotton prices to their old or economic level without effective co-operation of other cotton growing countries It is easy for America to hold the present large loan stocks but what it is urgently needed is that there should be balanced production to need world's need. Under legislation one can succeed for some time but if cotton is to regain its position, there can be no other solution than a conference of world cotton growing countries. It is a simple matter and suppose some countries who are raising large crops are required to cut down their area; they would be rewarded by higher price. The progress of the newly invented picker will reduce the cost of production of cotton in the States but other countries will not be able to offer effective competition. Thus it is essential that an attempt must be made to regulate production of cotton.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton market opened at a rise of 2 points with July 8.19 which was the highest level for the day. Later on prices declined 4 points from the opening level and July was quoted 8.15 which was the lowest level. The market finally closed at a net decline of one to five points. Spot cotton prices closed 4 points down at 9.11c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed five points down at 8.80 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with July 4.79. There was long liquidation in sympathy with reported opposition to the Smith Bill and renewed talk of export subsidy which met with trade calling Later on there was fair trade calling. The market closed at a decline of one to two points Middling American Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.40d. per lb

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was also quiet and Giza futures declined 3 to 5 points. Uppers futures also declined 3 points. The Alexandria cotton market was irregular and Sakels futures advanced 6 points but near month declined 6 points. Ashmouni futures were quiet and closed at a loss of 6 to 12 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10 a.m.)	8.19+02
New York July lowest (10-28 a.m.)	8.15—02
Liverpool July highest	4.82—01
Liverpool July lowest	4.79—04

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Believe export subsidy most unlikely. Probably considerable delay adoption Cotton Legislation with many rumours and proposals. But doubt anything adversely affecting old crop prices.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market may decline somewhat further on opposition Smith Bill would buy May on reaction.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

Distant months declined under hedging pressure presumably against Saopaulo cotton. Pressure likely continue until Brazilian crop marketed. Differences between near and distant months should widen considerably.

Market hesitant nervous. Prices recovered on approval Smith Bill without provision early loan releases Farm Bureau urging early release for export claiming much reduced cost Substantial cloth sales at advanced prices. Anticipate irregular markets would not follow advances.

End of the week liquidation. Scattered selling. Rather less demand. Market acting tired.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 11

Following a decline of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 155/8 for Broach A/M delivery but declined on general selling influenced by fears of subsidy on cotton exports from the United States to other countries. It appears that there is much opposition to the Smith Bill and we see no chance of any subsidiary or passing of the Cotton Bill for some time. Thus the decline in the local market to Rs. 154/4 seems unjustifiable and we prefer to maintain constructive stand.

Liverpool market was due to open one point down but opened 3 points lower and later was reported 4 points down. The local market was quiet with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 154/2 and finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M	154	6	0
Broach J/A	156	0	0
Fine M G			
Oomra March	143	0	0
Oomra May	143	0	0
F G M G			
Oomra July	143	8	0
Bengal March	117	8	0
Bengal May	117	10	0
Bengal July	118	0	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 13

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	126	123	120		117
Punjab	126	123	120		117
Rajputana	128	125	122		119
Oomra No. 3	151	148	145	142	
C P No. 1	166	163	160	157	
C P No. 2	157	154	151	148	
Broach No. 2		160	158	156	154
Surat		204	202	200	198
Rajpipla		202	200	198	196
Navsari		214	212	210	208

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, March 13

	To-day	Total
Bengal March	nil	200
Oomra March	nil	500

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 13

Bengal Superfine	125/26
Bengal Fine	121/22
Bengal F G	119/20
C P 1	158/61
C P 2	151/52
Arvi	152/53
Amraoti	141/45
Ellichpur	148/49
Berar	141/45
Malkapur	138/40
Khandesh	123/33
Jalna Sailu	137/39
Burwah Sanavad	141/42
Khandwa	141/42
Mathia F G	113/18
Broach	157/58
Punjab 4 F	178/82
Punjab 289 F	210/13
Sindh N T	190/95
Ankleshwar Jaghadia	197/200
Surat	203/05
Navsari	210/11
Western Farm.	170/75

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 13

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales 11-3-39	This year	Last year
Khandesh	34,201	42,549
Central India	698 190,140	33,324
Barsi and Nagar	134 55,977	110,110
Hyderabad Gaorani	4,183	34,247
Berar	1,321 130,069	244,228
Central Provinces	30,078	53,071
Total Oomras	2,153 444,648	517,529
Dholera	502 122,642	39,773
N W Provinces	2,155	2,385
Rajputana	176 47,904	9,687
Sind Punjab	1,482 269,688	417,105
Broach	5,949 168,443	25,626
Coompta and Dharwar	182 15,129	10,061
Westerns Northerns	131 20,423	7,529
Cocoanada	84	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,544	1,394
American	2,578	149,074
Egyptian African and Sudan	1,237 283,649	241,340
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	7	1,170
Total	11,872 1,279,894	1,422,695
Arrived by road to 9th March 1939	265,538	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 9th March

In full-pressed bales 13-3-39	This year	Last year
Europe	971 162,100	148,187
Japan and China	1,600 580,693	335,811
Coast Ports	19,513	38,849
Up-country by Rail	155,364	227,651
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	18,944	14,541
Total	2,571 936,814	765,039

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Br April May New York May Rs. 43 1/2 Liverpool May Rs. 62 1/2

Br July August New York July Rs. 37 Liverpool July Rs. 52 1/2

New York Liverpool May 145 July 124 October 136 December 135 January 136

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937 38
Receipts to date 11-3-39	3443000	7134000
Receipts yesterday 11-3-39	4000	23000
Exports to date 11-3-39	2732000	4648000
Stock at Ports 10-3-39	2466000	3113000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-3-39	3048000	2477000
Stock at Liverpool 10-3-39	980000	1203000
Visible Supply 10-3-39	6592000	7398000
Quantity in sight 10-3-39	8084000	12188000
Quantity out of sight 10-3-39	7127000	7371000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 13

On Saturday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-8-3. London Paris Exchange rate declined 3 points at 176.88 and Dollar sterling cross rate closed at 4.69 3/16. London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 20 9/16d. for Spot while forward quotation was unchanged at 20d. There was little speculative buying and business was small and the market closed steady. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 54-1-3 and forward was Rs. 52-12-0. In the local market business continues restricted and sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-10-6 The local silver market was quiet but steady and in view of the settlement, near business was limited and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD			
Ready	36	15	0
Chaitra delivery	36	15	6
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	2	0
Vaishakh delivery	37	0	0
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	3	6
SILVER			
Ready	52	13	0
Chaitra delivery	52	9	6
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	6	6
Vaishakh delivery	52	7	6
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	12	0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, March 13

The market remained closed to-day owing to death of a broker.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 11

April	£10 8 9
May	£10 10 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, March 13

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 50-4-0

Tone: Steady.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, March 13

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 15 0
Shipment March	5 13 6
Shipment April June	5 13 9
Shipment July Sept	5 12 6
Kesar	16 1 0
Saraya	15 14 0
Java Spot	F 6.45

New York Sugar

New York, March 11

July	1.89
September	1.92
November	1.96
January	1.91

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, March 11

March	51 7/8d.	
May	53 1/4d.	
March	49 7/8d.	New
May	51 1/4d.	New
July	52 3/4d.	New

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, March 11

May	dol 0.68
July	dol 0.68 1/4
September	dol 0.69

Produce Receipts

Bombay, March 13

Wheat	5,121 cwts.
Linseed	11,895 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	705 cwts.
Poppyseed	110 cwts.
Groundnuts	6,865 cwts.
Castorseed	1,891 cwts.
Rice	35,701 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,630 cwts.
Cottonseed	5,990 cwts.
Gram	521 cwts.
Joowar	808 cwts.
Barley	971 cwts.
Bajree	41 cwts.
Indian sugar	606 cwts.

Limited Business In Calcutta Share Market

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report dated Calcutta, March 10:—

During the past fortnight there have been hardly five working days and hence the turnover was extremely limited. The Central Budget is out and as it imposes no new taxation, the outlook of Indian trade as a whole is distinctly optimistic. The bears have found it extremely difficult to depress the markets of Indian Iron and Steel and other leading stocks. On the contrary a stiff resistance is put up by the bull operators and although any substantial rise has not become possible owing to disturbed political conditions in India, the marking down of prices has become out of question for the time being. The undertone is quite healthy and the markets crave for some encouraging news from foreign markets. The outstanding feature of the current week's trading was the gradual rise in the values of Burmah Corporation on reports from London and Burma that a new lode of ore has been found.

Jute: This section was distinctly easier. The adverse American stock figures has somewhat depressed the prices in all cognate markets. Nine porter hessians touching Rs. 9 improved to Rs. 9/4. Raw baled Jute hovered round Rs. 45. There is however an undertone of bullishness founded on a belief that there will be further orders for Sandbags. The speculative counter Howrah showed narrow fluctuations 56/8 and 57 being the low and high levels. Kamarhatty were marked at 517, Kanknarrah at 392, Anglo India found support at 343, Gourepore came to business at 572, India were quoted at 312. In Bird group Auckland were done at 180. Lansdowne at 164, Standard and Dalhousie were respectively quoted at 270 and 340. In Yule group Caledonian were priced at 367, Delta at 372, Orient at 186. Champdany changed hands at 160, Ganges at 252 In small denominated shares, Clive were marked at 27/6, National at 22/14, Empire at 27, Hooghly were firm at 50/8, Presidency at 3/13.

Coal: For want of support this section was entirely neglected and prices were sagging. Bengal Coal came to

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 13

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	97/2
2 3/4 per cent	1948/62 Loan 98/12
3 per cent	1951/54 Loan 100/12
3 per cent	1941 Bonds 101/12
3 per cent	1963/65 97/9
3 1/2 per cent	1947/55 104/11
4 per cent	1940/43 Bonds 107/8
4 per cent	1960/70 Loan 110/12
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 Loan 117,10
5 per cent U P	Bonds 98
5 per cent	1939/44 Loan 101/2
5 per cent	1940/43 Loan 104/8
TAX FREES	
5 per cent	1945/55 114/11
4 per cent	1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5 per cent	1955 Mysore 124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent	1972 B P T 109/8
4 per cent	1974 M Deb 108/8
5 per cent	1954 M Deb. 117/8
6 per cent	M Deb 1954 129
6 per cent	K P T 1956 129

Budli difference ranged between 0-1-9 and 0-2-0.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 13

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 7/8

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 to 30th June.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 286 5/8
Bank's buying T T 283 3/8
Bank's buying D D 282 5/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,310
Bank's buying TT 1,326

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/8
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 76 3/4

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 65 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 5/8

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.69.18 11th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 13th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 29/32 13th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 5/16 13th instant
Java London 8.81 13th instant
London Paris 176.88 11th instant
London Belgium 27.88 1/4 11th instant
London Switzerland 20.62 1/2 11th instant
London Berlin 11.69 11th instant
London Stockholm 19.42 3/8 11th instant
London New York 4.69.10 11th instant
London Amsterdam 8.83 11th instant
London Italy 89.17 11th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £7-8-3 10th instant.
Gold £7-8-3 11th instant
Silver London Ready 20 5/8 10th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 9/16 11th instant
Silver London Forward 20 10th instant.
Silver London Forward 20 11th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 10th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 11th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 10th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 11th instant
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 10th instant.
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 11th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 months 1 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, March 11

GIZA NO. 1—	
Spot	7.17—2
March	6.50—0
May	6.50—0
GIZA NO. 2—	
March	7.04—3
May	7.07—3
July	7.11—4
October	7.11—4
November	7.11—4
January	7.11—5
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.11—2
March	5.96—3
May	5.99—3
July	6.03—3
October	5.88—3
November	5.90—3
January	5.93—2

business at 311. Hurriladih receded to 13/12, Central Kurkend to 10/12, Mundulpore to 8/4, Shebpore were steady at 20/12 prem. Union done at 27/8.

Cotton: There was hardly any thing woth noting. Quotations were more or less unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS

In the Engineering section Indian Irons were somewhat better at 30/8, Steel Corporation ord. were steady at round about 11/8. There was a little stir in Sugar section. Cawnpore ordinary found buyers at Rs. 16. Champaran at Rs. 11/8, South Behar Sugar at 20/14, Ryam at Rs. 14, Raza at 11/10 New Savan were marked at Rs. 7. Balrampore at Rs. 8. In mining issues Burma Corporation were an improving market at 6/5, Consolidated Tin hardened up to 6 from 5/12, Indian Copper Corporation remained unaltered at 2/1, B. I. C. ordinary in spite of -/2/- Dividend had a selling pressure and were no better than 2/10. There was a little inquiry for Dunlop Rubber ord which were quoted at 16/4 Indian Wood Products improved to 25/8. Midnapore Zemindary were weak at 74. I. G. Navigation changed hands in fair numbers at 95/8. Calcutta safe deposit were good at 9/4. Walford Transport done at 1/5. Titaghar Paper ord. were good at 13/4. Indian Paper Pulp eased to 101. B. B. Petrol were priced at Rs. 3/7, British Ceylon Corporation at 6/2, Ex. Div., Tide Water Oil changed hands at 12/6, Indian Cables were easy at 8/8. Reserve Bank were steady at 112.

Restricted Business In Shares

FORWARD TRADING CLOSED OWING TO "VALAN"

BOMBAY: March 13.

Owing to "Valan" there was no forward business in the local Share Bazar and the Cash Section was quietly steady with very restricted turnover.

Small business was reported in Tata Oil at Rs. 33-12, while Scindia shares changed hands at Rs. 18. Tata Steel Second Preference shares were done at Rs. 157-8 and Indian Irons changed hands at Rs. 30-4. Burma Corporations were placed at Rs. 6-4 and New Indias came in business at Rs. 35-8.

On Saturday the Wall Street Market despite the preponderance of unfavourable news, was unable to make headway and finished lower with U. S. Steel shares closing one dollar down at 63-3/8. The market was cheered by official liberalisation rules governing short sales designed to provide greater freedom of market action and further modification of rules in connection with speculation is expected to follow.

The general feeling in the local market was quiet and Operators are inclined to await further developments.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 13.

100	Ahmd. Advance	380	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	845	0
100	CENTURY	221	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	216	8
100	COLABA	115	8
100	Cooria	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	309	12
1	E. D Sassoon	0-3-3	
100	Finlay	98	8
100	GOKAK	134	8
1,000	Hindustan	1,705	0
100	Indore	46	8
100	Khatau	105	0
100	KOHINOOR	XD. 236	8
250	Laxmi	480	0
250	Madras United	35	0
100	Morarji	115	0
250	Model	51	8
50	MYSORE	89	0
200	NEW GREAT	217	0
100	Oosmanshahi	40	0
100	PHOENIX	222	8
25	Sassoon Silk	68	0
1,000	Sholapur	3,100	0
50	SIMPLEX	71	8
100	SWADESHI	215	0
100	Swan	98	0
500	Vishnu	1,115	0
1,000	Westerns	880	0
BANKS			
50-100	Baroda	114	8
25-50	Central	XD 31	8
500	Imperial	1,535	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	370	0
50-100	Imperial	XD 139	8
100	Reserve Bank	112	12
5	Unions	5	13
CEMENTS			
100	Associated	113	0
INSURANCE			
100	Empire	685	0
15-100	Jupiter	12	8
20	Mercantile	53	0
15-75	New India	35	4
200	Oriental	4,250	0
10-50	Vulcan	7-3-6	
ELECTRIC			
100	Ah. Old	137	8
1,000	ANDHRA	1,420	0
10	Ajmer	11	8
50	Bombay Tram	126	4
100	Bombay Suburban	142	8
10	Broach	9	12
100	Karachi	190	0
100	Poona	172	8
100	Surat	167	8
100	TATA HYDRO	151	8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,272	8
RAILWAYS			
500	Ahmedabad Prantij XD	941	4
100	C. Province	100	12
100	Dh Baramati	103	12
100	Gujarat	96	8
100	Mandra Bhon	101	8
100	Pachora Jamner	95	0
100	Sara Serajganj	99	0
500	Tapti Valley	760	0
MININGS			
9	Burma Corpn. XD	6	4
8sh.	Indian Copper	2	1
10	Indian Iron and Steel	30	2
10	Shivrajpur	40	0
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1180	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	256	9
MISCELLANEOUS			
100	Alcock	327	0
10	Air Services	8	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	176	
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	340	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	213	0
125	B. BURMA	436	0
50	BOMBAY Conty	148	2
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	3	8 9
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	80	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	124	0
50	Ind Invest Trust	42	0
100	I. Radio Defd	390	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380	0
100	Port Canning	67	12
30	Premier Con.	62	0
15	Scindia	18	1
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	39	8
PREFERENCE			
5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,495	0
6	p. c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F)	74	8
5	p.c. Central India (T. F.)	564	0
6 1/4	p.c Prem Const 1st.	107	4
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	147	8
7 1/4	p.c Tata Power	1,543	12
6	p c Tata Steel 1st	210	0
7 1/2	p. c. Tata Steel 2nd	157	8
	p.c. Vishnu	717	8
DEBENTURES			
3-3/4	p. c. Andhra Valley	102	2
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105	10
4	p.c Bombay Telephone	51	0
7	p. c Sholapur	80	0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	106	6

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 13

Following easy Wall Street advices Steel shares opened lower, Tata Ordinaries at Rs. 254 and Deferreds at Rs. 1,160 as against their previous closing of Rs. 257 and Rs. 1,182/8 respectively. Quotations hardened subsequently on a steady buying influenced by dividend prospects. Ordinaries were done at Rs. 256/8 and closed firm at Rs. 256. Deferreds closed at Rs. 1,175

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent paper	97/1
4 per cent 1960/70	110/13
5 per cent 1945/55	114/11
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	112/8
Bank of Hindusthan	28/12
Bank of India	139/4
Central Bank	33
Imperial Bank F P	1535
Imperial Bank P P	370
Indian Overseas Bank	48
Reserve Bank	112/12
Union Bank	5/13/6
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	412/8
Ambica	250
Arun	217/8
Arvind	1205
Asok	192/8
Bharatkhand	2200
Bombay Dyeing	843/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	194
Calico	595/10
Central India	216/4
Century	220
Colaba	115
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	490
Elgin	112/8
Gokak	133/12
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	216/4
Khatau Makanji	105
Kohinoor	236/4
Laxmi Cotton	480
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	96/4
Morarji	115
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	215/4
Raipur	700
Rajnagar	165
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	3100
Simplex	71/4
Swadeshi	214/6
Vishnu	1115
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1417/8
Tata Hydro Ord	151/14
Tata Power Ord	1271/4
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	137/8
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	142/8
Bombay Tram	126/4
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	160
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	328/4
Associated Cements	113
Belapur	175
Bombay Burma New	146/2
Bombay Burma Old	435
Bombay Steam	212/8
Bombay Telephone	80
Br B Petrol	3/8
Burma Corporation	6/4
Dalmia Cement	9/4
Indian Bleaching	123/12
Industrial Investment Tr	40
Indian Radio Ord	380
Indian Radio Defd	390
Indian Copper	2/1
Indian Iron	30/4
Mysore Sugar	28
Port Canning	67/4
Premier Construction	62
Rohtas Industries	25/8
Scindia Steam	18/2
Shivrajpur	39/12
Tata Oil	39/8
Tata Steel Ordy	256
Tata Steel Defd	1175
JUTES	
Birla Jute	17/4
Howrah	56/15
Hukumchand	7/2
Kamarhatty	520
Kanknarrah	391
Lawrence	375
Reliance	65

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Ordinaries	295
Tata Deferreds	6
Indian Irons	400
Bombay Dyeings	5
Central Indias	10
Associated Cements	25
Bombay Burmas (Old)	2

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, March 11

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amr Power and Light 5 per cent Pfd A	45
Amr Foreign Power 7 per cent Pfd	20
Electric Bond Common	12
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	64
American Tel and Tel	169
Western Union Telg	28 1/4
New York Central	19 7/8
Texas Corporation	44
Amrex Corporation	26 3/8
American Tobacco 'B'	87
Union Carbon and Carbide	86 3/4
Alaska Juneau	9
Allis Chalmers	46
Consolidated Oil	8 5/8
Imperial Oil of Canada	17
Socony	13 3/8
United States Steel	63 3/8
United States Steel pref	120
Bethlehem Steel	74
Crucible Steel	43
National Steel	78
Ludlum Steel	23
Republic Steel	21
Anaconda Copper	29 1/8
Int Nickel of Canada	54 7/8
Chrysler Motors	84
General Motors	50 5/8
General Electric	42 3/8
Boeing Airplane	29
Chase National Bank	33 1/4
National City Bank	26 1/4

Turnover 525,000 shares. Market will probably react on profit taking.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 11

SAKELS—		
March	12.67—06	
May	12.71—01	
July	12.70+06	
ASHMOUNI—		
April	10.28—08	
June	10.30—11	
August	10.31—12	
October	10.09—07	
GIZA—		
March	12.57—17	
May	12.57—14	
July	12.59—13	
November	12.44—11	
January	12.49—06	

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

Exports	27,31,000 bales
World's Spinners' Takings	71,27,000 bales
Forwarded to American Mills	45,54,000 bales
Corresponding period last season.	
Exports	49,44,000 bales
World's Spinners' Takings	76,71,000 bales
Forwarded to American Mills	42,91,000 bales

According to C.C.C., 43,51,000 bales have been pledged under the loan upto 9th March. Repossessions total 22,993 bales.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 11

Broach A/M opening 154 highest 155 1/4 lowest 154 closing 154 7/8

Broach J/A opening 156 highest 157 lowest 155 3/4 closing 156 3/4

Oomra March opening 142 1/4 highest 143 1/4 lowest 142 1/4 closing 143 1/4

Oomra May opening 143 1/4 highest 144 lowest 143 1/4 closing 143 5/8

Oomra July opening 144 1/4 highest 145 lowest 143 7/8 closing 143 7/8

Bengal March opening 117 highest 117 3/4 lowest 117 closing 117 3/4

Bengal May opening 117 highest 118 1/4 lowest 117 closing 118

Bengal July opening 118 1/4 highest 119 lowest 118 1/4 closing 118 3/4

Night session: Broach A/M opening 155 1/4 highest 156 lowest 155 1/4 closing 155 5/8

Broach J/A closing Rs. 157 1/8

Bombay Yarn Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 13

Yarn No. 6 1/2s April 97 June 97 August 98

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. April 106 June 107 August 108

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. April 141 June 142 August 143

Yarn No. 40s. April 217 June 217 August 217

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

10th Week (ended March 11th)—	
1937	11,075,900
1938	14,499,910
1939	10,841,600
Total for 10 Weeks (1st January to date)—	
1937	117,471,100
1938	142,604,300
1939	136,345,300

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SAFETY RAZOR WITH BLADE
5 Annas Per Set

12 Creamy Shaves Per Blade,
7 Annas for 5 Blades

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1939

Viceroy's Plain-Speaking To Princes

Vulnerability Of Durbars Will Be Increased If Grievances Are Unredressed

PARAMOUNT POWER WILL NOT OBSTRUCT CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN STATES

NEW DELHI: March 13.

THE VICEROY OPENED THE SESSION OF THE PRINCES' CHAMBER THIS MORNING, WHICH WAS ATTENDED BY OVER 50 RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS. THEIR MINISTERS AND OTHER OFFICIALS WERE ACCOMMODATED IN A SPECIAL GALLERY, WHILE THE VISITORS' GALLERIES WERE PACKED.

THE VICEROY ON ARRIVAL WAS RECEIVED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE CHANCELLOR AND WAS INTRODUCED TO THE PRINCES AND THE CHIEFS.

In the course of his stat ment reviewing the work performed by the Chamber of Princes during the last two years, the Maharaja of Jamnagar said:—

"No formal Session of the Chamber of Princes could be held in the year 1938. I have therefore to make a statement to-day regarding the work done during the last two years, i.e., for 1937 and 1938.

The period under review was marked by much spade work by various special committees.

I shall recapitulate the progress made during these two years with regard to certain important matters:—

(a) The question of attachment of British Liaison Officers to Indian States Forces Units, in the event of civil disturbances in the States, has been satisfactorily settled, and the amendments proposed by the Standing Committee to the relevant Memorandum of the Government of India have been adopted.

(b) The old pending question of the restrictions imposed by the Government of India on the manufacture and export of salt by Durbars was also examined. This examination showed, that no restrictions existed which were contrary to the stipulations of a treaty or agreement with the States concerned, and that most of the States had no grievance on the subject. The question was therefore dropped.

(c) The question was also taken up, that whereas attested copies of judicial documents granted by Court in British India were admitted in evidence in State Courts, attested copies granted by Indian States Courts were not so accepted by Courts in British India unless they were countersigned by the Political Officer concerned, notwithstanding the fact that the Indian Evieence Act had been adopted by almost all the States.

The Political Secretary has intimated that authorisation under Section 79 of the Indian Evidence Act, which had already been granted in suitable cases, would

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 2)

VICEROY PLEADS FOR ACCEPTANCE OF FEDERATION

The Viceroy in the course of his presidential speech at the Chamber of Princes said:—

In the international crisis which weighted so heavily on us all in the autumn of last year, the most generous offers to place the resources of their States and their own services at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor were received from very many States. Those generous offers constitute yet another proof, if such were needed, of the loyalty and devotion of the princely order to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor; and I take this opportunity to express my own most warm appreciation to the Princes in general of those offers, which were, I can assure them, most deeply appreciated.

When I last had the honour of addressing Your Highnesses, I referred to the steps which I had taken to assist individual rulers in reaching a decision in regard to a most important matter—their accession to the Federation of India.

It has taken longer than I could have hoped to clear the ground and to examine the numerous points, points of varying importance, raised by individual rulers in one connection or another with the federal offer. But that work is now completed

The points advanced for consideration by the rulers of the Indian States have, without exception been examined, and the Federal offer framed in the light of a close and objective examination of those points has now been drawn up and communicated to the States

I do not propose to-day to enlarge on this most important question. I will only say that the

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 4)

Congress Scenes At Tripuri

(Left) Mr. Mohanlal Saxena addressing the Political Prisoners' Conference held in the Jhanda Chowk. (Right) Congress delegates busy reading newspapers in the Congress Pandal before the open Session commenced on Friday.

Federation Recedes To Background

PRINCES' OPPOSITION BELIEVED TO BE DUE TO JUDGE WADHAMS' ADVICE?

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI: March 13.

"FEDERATION HAS RECEDED TO BACKGROUND." This is the impression one gathers from accounts of the last night's meeting of the Princes and Ministers.

It appears that Judge Wadhams, who is now the Constitutional Adviser to Jam Saheb of Navanagar, made a long speech attacking the revised Instrument of Accession.

PRINCES ARE REPORTED TO BE IN THE GRIP OF OPPOSITION TO FEDERATION.

There is not a single ruler present in New Delhi, who can influence Princes to support Federation. Last five days have not disclosed any constructive scheme or policy. THE GENERAL TENDENCY APPEARS TO LEAVE THE FEDERATION QUESTION TO ITSELF FOR THE TIME BEING.

THEY SEEM ALSO TO HAVE DECIDED THAT, IF THEY KEEP AWAY FROM FEDERATION, THEIR POSITION WOULD BE MORE SECURE.

1,500 TRUNK CALLS DURING TRIPURI SESSION

Heavy Work Carried Through By Postal Dept.

VISHNU DUTT NAGAR: MAR. 13.

THE POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE WHICH OPENED HERE ON MARCH 3 LAST, BOOKED MESSAGES OF ABOUT 10,00,000 WORDS DURING THE CONGRESS WEEK—INCLUDING ABOUT 8,000 PRESS MESSAGES. AS MANY AS 1,500 PRIVATE TELEGRAMS WERE SENT FROM THIS OFFICE AND 1,200 WERE RECEIVED. MAILS WERE DELIVERED FOUR TIMES DAILY. ABOUT 1,500 TRUNK CALLS WERE BOOKED FROM THE MAGNETO EXCHANGE TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT, ESTABLISHED HERE TEMPORARILY.

A SPECIAL FEATURE WAS A SEPARATE PRESS ROOM FOR PRESS CORRESPONDENTS' CONVENIENCE.—United Press Congress Special.

Volunteer Work Neglected In India

Gaudy Uniform Does Not Mean Anything, Says Jawahar

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR, March 13.

"Every young man in our country should have some training in volunteering. Apart from exercise to the limbs, there is also some orderly movement learnt through it. But we have greatly neglected it in our country The wearing of gaudy uniform does not mean anything. Mere number in thousands does to fulfil the purpose declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the volunteers at a rally held this morning at Jhenda Chowk.

Seth Govind Das, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Thakur Chedilal, General Officer Commanding, were present on the occasion

Pandit Nehru stressed the necessity of organising volunteer force on regional basis, particularly in villages and towns, to render service to the public.

In conclusion, Panditji paid eloquent tributes to the services rendered by the volunteers at Tripuri all these days and expressed satisfaction that the volunteers had acquitted themselves in maintaining order and rendering service to the delegates and visitors.—United Press.

37 WOMEN ARRESTED IN MADRAS

Kisan Leaders Condemn Repression Under Congress Rai

(From Our Correspondent)

VISHNUDUTTNAGAR, March 12

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, the President, Prof. Ranga, General Secretary, Indulal Yagnik, Bankim Mukherjee, B. P. L. Bedi, Avadeshwar Prasad Sinha, Joint Secretaries of All-India Kisan Sabha have issued the following to the Press:—

We condemn the repressive policy of the Madras Government against the suffering peasants of Kalipatnam who are offering land Satyagraha in defence of their ancestral rights over their lands.

Alarming reports have reached us both by wire and through responsible local leaders including the President of the Andhra Provincial Kisan Sabha about the cruel lathi charges made by the police on kisans and the arrest of nearly 40 Kisan women while they were offering peaceful Satyagraha against the attempts of the local zemindar to take possession of land which had never been cultivated by him or his own agents for centuries past and on which kisans have enjoyed fishing and other rights for centuries together.

The Madras Government should have intervened in this affair which has been hanging fire for the last six months and more, on the side of the suffering Kisans and helped them by confirming their rights over these disputed lands. Instead, we are shocked to learn that indiscriminate lathi charges were ordered to be made, resulting in the injury of even women and as many as 37 women and many men are already arrested and worse repression is threatened. Why does the Madras Government, which has maintained on the sphinx-like silence over the growing sufferings of these Kisans, despite their many appeals for its intervention against the repression of the landlord and local officials, chosen now to aid and abet the landlord in his unholy attempt to evict kisans and occupy their lands which had never been possessed by him or his forerunners during centuries past? Are we to conclude that the Congress Government has begun to forget its duty towards our Kisans?

We make a last minute appeal to it to desist from this unholy policy of repression, to issue immediate orders to the local authorities to protect Kisans in the enjoyment of their ancestral rights and to release all the people who have been arrested or convicted

We are glad however to learn that Kisans are carrying on their brave fight in an orderly and peaceful manner. We are particularly happy to learn that the Kisan women have decided to defend their rights over their lands and have already begun bravely to face the official repression. We congratulate the sufferers on their heroism and their readiness to defend their rights and we appeal to all the Kisans and Congressmen of Andhra to rush to their rescue.

NEW YORK, March 12.—John Borican, Negro student of Columbia University beat Glenn Cunningham in the thousand yards indoors race establishing a new world's record of two minutes and 8.8 seconds.

CHUNGKING, March 13.

An airmail passenger service between Chungking and Hanoi will be starting on March 14 following negotiations between the Chinese Government and Air France.—

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE HAND OF POWER*

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